

Certain-lead
Roofing

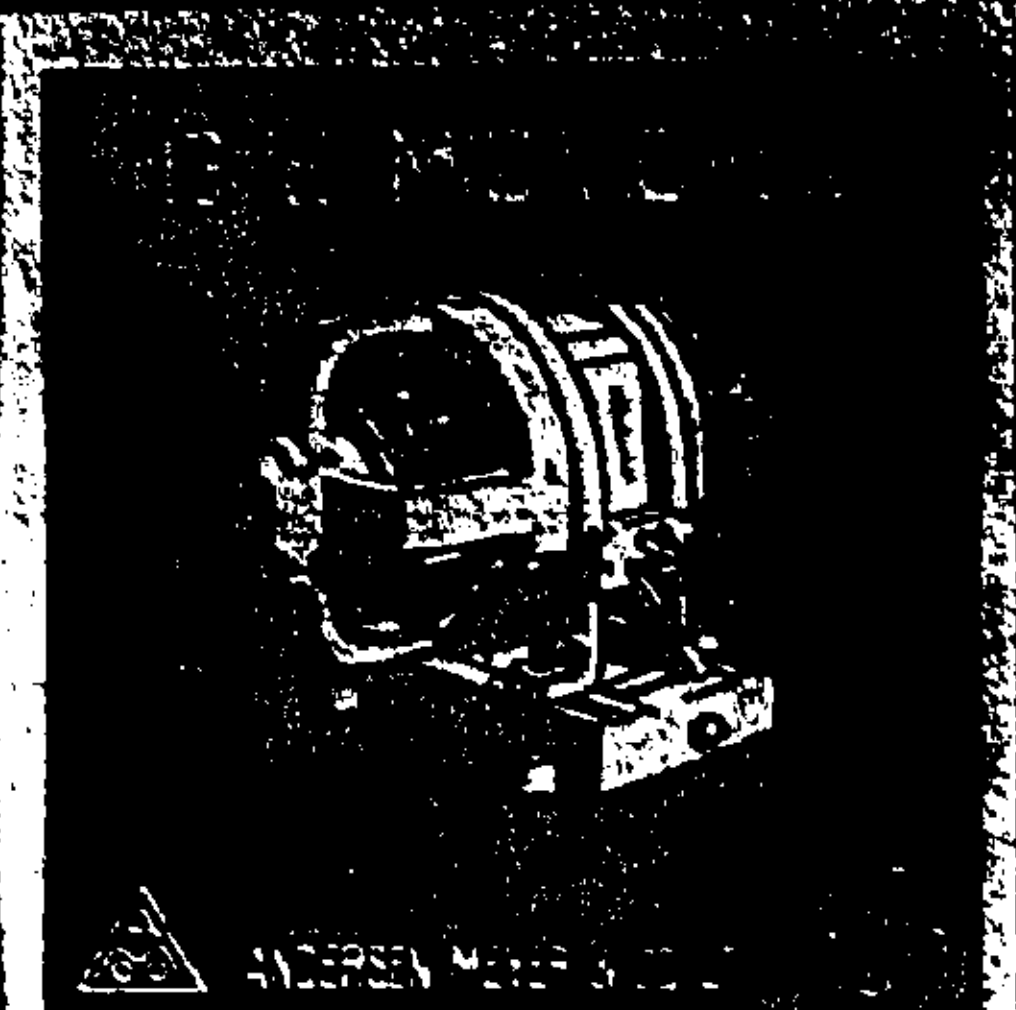


The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

69228 四拜禮 號九月九英港香 THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1920. 日七廿月七

SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS.
\$35 PER ANNUM.



REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY.

GREAT DAMAGE CAUSED AND LIVES LOST.

London, September 7.
Various parts of Italy, particularly Tuscany and Lombardy, were visited by earthquake shocks between yesterday evening and this morning, causing great damage and the loss of several lives. The centre of the earthquake appears to have been the Province of Massa Carrara. Troops have been sent to assist the affected area.

SEISMIC DISTURBANCES IN EUROPE.

Later.
The earthquakes in Italy are the sequel of a number of recent seismic disturbances in widely separated parts of Europe. Last week severe shocks scared sleepers at Hlfracombe.

A WHOLE TOWN DESTROYED.

Rome, September 8.
The small town of Villacelle, Mandina, of 2,000 inhabitants in the Province of Massa Carrara was destroyed. Serious damage and many deaths occurred in the surrounding districts. Numbers were killed and injured in various places owing to people jumping from windows in fright. The whole population of Forte dei Marmi are camping out. There were many victims at Cavetiformo while Riversano Forni and Montignoso are in ruins. Violent shocks were felt at Nice.

ST. LEGER RESULT.

VICTORY FOR CALIGULA.

London, September 8.
The result of the St. Leger was:
Caligula (A. Smith) 1.
Silvern (—) 2.
Manton (Lane) 3.
Fourteen run. Won by half a length. Three lengths between second and third.
The betting was: Caligula 100 to 6; Silvern 8 to 1; and Manton 13 to 1.

SHIPPING LEGISLATION.

LABOUR PARTY'S NEW BILL.

London, September 7.
The text has been issued of the Labour Party's Merchant Shipping Bill, which was recently introduced in the House of Commons with the object of amending the Merchant Shipping Acts. It provides *inter alia* for a great improvement in the accommodation for seamen in new ships. Except in grave emergencies, no seaman or apprentice on British ships shall be employed more than eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week. The maximum punishment for sending or taking a ship to sea in an unworthy state is increased to penal servitude for ten years.

FIGHTING TYPHUS.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

London, September 7.
The League of Nations, which points out that its appeal for funds to fight typhus is for £2,000,000 and not £10,000,000 as cabled before, has issued a statement supporting Mr. Balfour's appeal. It shows that cases of typhus in Poland and Galicia which numbered 34,000 in 1916 are now estimated at 369,000. It dwells on the necessity of combating the spread of the epidemic to the rest of the world in recalling that 300,000 people died of typhus in Ireland from 1845-8 and the heavy mortality in the Rotterdam outbreak last year.

BOXERS DISREGARD OF OBLIGATIONS.

MR. COCHRAN ABANDONS FIGHT PROMOTING.

London, September 8.
Mr. Cochran has decided to abandon professional boxing promotion, owing to the disregard of obligations displayed by so many boxers. The immediate cause is Pete Herman cabling his inability to fulfil a contract to meet Wilde in London on September 27. Mr. Cochran has withdrawn his offer of £50,000 to back Dempsey for a fight with Carpenter in London and has released Carpenter from the contract signed last autumn.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR UNION.

NO LONGER IN EXISTENCE.

Brussels, September 7.
The *Moniteur Belge* announces that owing to various denunciations of the 1902 International Sugar Convention the International Sugar Union ceased to exist as from September 1.

CASUALTIES IN IRELAND.

London, September 7.
The War Office has issued a list of casualties among the military during August, showing one officer and two men killed.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE COAL CRISIS.

LABOURITES EXPLORING AVENUES OF PEACE.

London, September 7.
The Trades Union Congress continued its meeting to-day, but again maintained complete silence on the vital question of the hour and confined itself to discussing minor matters, such as the Unemployment Act, the election of a Parliamentary Committee and the ban on the Russian Trade Union delegation which the Government is not allowing to land in England. This aroused the fury of Mr. Williams, Secretary of the Transport Workers, who demanded that the Council of Action should get busy and compel the Government to admit the delegation. The Congress, however, refused to take the affair tragically and referred it to a committee for further consideration.

Later.
The Congress adopted unanimously a resolution by Mr. J. R. Clynes in favour of a levy on war wealth and capital. Although there is no apparent recognition by the Congress that a coal crisis even exists, Labour leaders at Portsmouth have not been inactive, and unofficially they are busily exploring avenues of peace. It is now considered possible that the Congress will not at present make any official act of intervention but will leave definite mediation moves to the Triple Alliance, which may not act until the last moment.

The Government's standpoint still is that so long as the miners' leaders maintain an attitude that their two demands are one and indivisible, there is little hope of a peaceful issue or even of the beginning of negotiations.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

London, September 7.
The coal strike situation has assumed a somewhat brighter outlook as the result of a telegram from Sir Robert Horne to Mr. Smillie to-night, saying that in order to avoid any misunderstandings regarding the Government's and the Miners' Federation's points of view he will be glad if Mr. Smillie will bring his Executive to the Board of Trade on September 9 to discuss the present situation. Mr. Smillie has not yet replied.

MINERS TO MEET GOVERNMENT.

London, September 8.
At the Trade Union Congress it was announced that the Miners' Federation had decided to meet the Government to-morrow.

WIDESPREAD BOLSHEVIST DEMONSTRATIONS.

London, September 8.
It is reported that Labour demonstrations of a Bolshevist nature have been planned in nearly all European countries for September 25 if the British miners actually strike then. The demonstrations will include one-day general strikes, demanding recognition of the Soviets. Furthermore, a fresh series of armed outbreaks in Ireland will be launched simultaneously.

CONGRESS BACKS UP MINERS.

London, September 8.
On the Trade Union Congress resuming to-day Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., made a statement on the miners' trouble. He denied that the Congress was afraid to raise the issue for fear of the miners' power. The Miners' Federation raised no objection to the Parliamentary Committee bringing up the question at the Congress for the benefit of the public as a whole. "It was assumed," continued Mr. Thomas, "in some quarters that the miners were especially anxious for a stoppage but my answer on behalf of every member and Union official is that a stoppage of the mines is the last thing we desire. No-one realises the consequences of a stoppage more than the miners themselves, and no-one realises the public issues involved more than the miners, but the Parliamentary Committee is composed of men who had to conduct trade disputes and were more concerned in adopting an attitude that might help peace rather than to embitter controversies by any statements they might make. Our action has been abundantly justified by the invitation of the Government sent to the Miners' Executive."

The Congress unanimously passed a resolution declaring that the claims of the miners are reasonable and just and should be conceded immediately.

NEWS FROM MESOPOTAMIA.

London, September 9.
To-night's War Office Mesopotamia communique reports that Samawah has been shelled by the 13 pounder lost with the armoured train captured on September 2. On the Upper Euphrates the building of blockhouses has begun on the Bazdad-Fallujah line. The India Office announces that the Civil Commissioner at Bagdad telegraphed on September 7, that a letter has been received from Captain Lloyd at Deliabhas, stating that Mr. Strachan and Mrs. Buchanan are safe with him and that he has no fears for their personal safety.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Shanghai, September 8.
Owing to Li Shun's refusal to be the chief delegate at the Peace Conference, Liang Shi-ye is proposed for the appointment. Tang Chi-yao, Tschun of Yunnan, has asked important persons in Shanghai whether they will meet him in Chungking, to discuss internal politics. Special delegates have been despatched by the President to see Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shao-ye, Tang Chi-yao, Shiao Chun-hsin and Luk Wing-ting in connection with the peace question. It is reported that Wong Yee-tong, the former chief peace delegate, has gone to Amoy to make overtures to Chen King-ming. The Hupoh community in Peking has passed a resolution to have the Civil Governor of the province elected by the people in future. This is strongly supported by ex-President Li Yuan-hung, who is a native of Hupoh.

MARINE COURT.

TO-DAY'S CASES.

At the Marine Court this morning before Commander C.W. Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, Leung Yan, the master of "R.D.I." prosecuted Leung Kwai, the master of steam launch Lee Hing for failing to observe the Rule of the Road as laid down in His Majesty's orders in Council. The complainant stated that at 10.15 a.m. on the 4th instant he was going from the Harbour Office wharf towards the Central Fairway and had just cleared the Canton boat as her wharf. He said the defendant's launch Lee Hing on his (complainant's) port side close to. He went full speed ahead, the defendant keeping his course until he collided doing considerable damage to the "R.D.I." The defendant stated he was not at the wheel at the time of the collision, but was below, and the launch was in charge of a Seaman.

Two previous connections were recorded against the defendant. Commander Beckwith suspended the defendant's certificate for six months, and ordered him to pass a further examination before the certificate was returned. All damage done was to be made good to the "R.D.I." by the owner.

The master of the steam launch Hing Fat was also prosecuted for failing to observe the Rule of the Road in the harbour on the 2nd instant.

The defendant pleaded guilty. Commander Beckwith in his judgment said: "This is a case of being on the wrong side of the Fairway and I doubt if these coxswains know the regulation which has now been explained to them. The case is dismissed against the defendant."

The master of the steam launch Lee Ping was prosecuted for failing to stop his launch when called upon to do so by a Police Officer.

The defendant pleaded not guilty.

L.S. Carey said that on the August 27th he was on duty in the harbour when he saw defendant's launch stop in the western junk anchorage. He went down toward him, but when the defendant saw his launch he went also. Witness stopped him and searched him, and found some coal in the bilges, about 2 to 3 cwt. He then left him in the Southern Fairway, but the defendant went back into the junk anchorage and witness saw a sampan go alongside her. Witness called upon defendant to stop as his movements were most suspicious. He called out to him both by voice and steam whistle and as he refused to stop he fired his revolver over the head of the coxswain at the wheel. The defendant then stopped. It was about five minutes after witness called on him that he stopped.

The defendant stated that he did not know it was his launch that was being called on to stop. The Police launch was about three or four lengths behind.

Commander Beckwith found the case proved against the defendant, and fined him \$15 or one month's hard labour.

TWO FIRES.

Two small fires, neither of which resulted in any noteworthy damage, received the attention of the Fire Brigade yesterday.

At 9 a.m. a report was received of a fire which broke out on the first floor of No. 113, Second Street, West Point. Four boxes caught fire whilst they were being dried over a charcoal fire on a floor which was utilised as a box-making establishment. When the Brigade made their appearance they found that their services were not required, as the fire had been quickly extinguished by the inmates. The extent of the damage, as represented in the value of the damaged boxes, was \$4.

The second fire broke out at Argyle Street in Yau-mat where the assistant of the Police and the inmate put out a fire which had just begun to blaze in house No. 22. The damage inflicted here was not great.

SHOP LIFTERS.

THREE STORES VICTIMISED.

Three members of a gang of shoplifters whose operations ranged from the stealing of a pair of boots to that of jewellery were charged before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Police Court this morning, no fewer than three shops being victimised by the prisoners. As the Magistrate remarked, several nations were represented in the case, one of the shops being a French, the other a Japanese and the third an Indian firm.

One of the prisoners was a woman who was represented by Mr. A.E. Hall, whose defence was rather weak from the fact that the woman was identified in all the three cases as being actively concerned in the larcenies.

TYEB AND COMPANY.

In reciting the facts which led to the three charges, namely those in respect of the larcenies of a roll of silk, valued at \$40 from Tyeb and Company of No. 13, D'Agular Street; a diamond ear-ring, valued at \$400 from Sennet Freres, and a pair of boots from Cherry and Company of Pedder Street; Inspector Blackman said that at 8.30 a.m. yesterday the prisoners and another man not in custody visited Tyeb and Company's shop on the pretence of making a purchase, and whilst there one of the male prisoners was noticed by a shop assistant to surreptitiously hand over a roll of silk to his accomplice. All these proceedings took place whilst the woman and the man not in custody were endeavouring to engage the assistant's attention by asking him to examine certain goods, and making a purchase of a handkerchief. Notwithstanding this ruse, the assistant whose suspicions had already been aroused by the appearance of the gang at that early hour perceived the theft. He rushed round the counter to seize hold of the two men who were endeavouring to get the roll of silk out of his sight, and at the same time the woman and her other male companion took the opportunity to make themselves scarce.

CHERRY AND COMPANY.

In the case of Cherry and Company, it was stated by Miss Matsui, an employee of the shop, that the pair of boots in question was made to the order of Dr. Noble, but they proved to be a misfit, and were left a long time ago at the shop. Her attention was drawn to the fact that they had disappeared when her employer asked her where the boots were, and though unable to say how they came to be missing she suspected that the female prisoner was the cause of their disappearance, as some time back the woman came into the shop in company with a man and the boots disappeared after that.

Questioned by Mr. Hall, witness said that a record was kept of all sales. She was sure that the boots in question were stolen because they had been lying in the shop for a long time, and being of the plain toes pattern were different from the usual make of the firm. They were specially made for Dr. Noble.

SENNET FRERES.

Mr. Samuel Dunn, an assistant of Messrs. Sennet Freres and the brother-in-law of the proprietor, Mr. Weill, deposed that on the 13th of August the female prisoner with two other men came into the shop. They first of all asked to examine a chain bracelet. These articles were exhibited in the window cases, and apparently unsatisfied with the one handed to them, they asked for another. Witness said that whilst thus engaged, he should imagine that one of the men took the opportunity to purloin from a little stand near by one of the eight ear-rings which it contained. Witness was completely unaware of the theft at the time, but he had his suspicions of the gang, and his sister who was serving these shady customers also told him frankly that they were thieves. As a matter of fact, witness admitted they looked like this.

He had exercised great care in his dealings with these persons, yet he could not imagine how the theft could have been carried out so quickly. The loss was discovered the same evening, and it was reported to the Police on the following morning. Witness had another reason for his suspicions, and this was that the woman asked for a pair of gold plain ear-rings for which \$5 was paid by one of the men. This article bore a label which indicated its number, and being anxious to make a record of it, he asked to make an examination, but was not afforded the opportunity, for as soon as the purchase was made, the gang rushed out of the shop, their haste apparently being due to their anxiety to get away before the loss of the ear-ring was discovered. Witness sent a servant after them but they had disappeared.

Corroborative evidence was given by Madame Weill, who in the course of her evidence, said that she recognised the watch which the woman had on her wrist when she was identified yesterday, as being the one the woman wore when she and the men visited the shop.

Evidence was then given by Sub-Inspector Dording to the effect that on the information he extracted from one of the men after their arrest at the draper's shop, he proceeded to No. 101, Third Street, and made a search of a cubicle situated on the first floor. He was rewarded with the discovery in a pillow of a pawn ticket which appertained to the pair of boots. The recovery of these boots from the pawnshop resulted in their being traced to Cherry and Company. The female prisoner was arrested in the house at Third Street by the Inspector, on a second visit, and at an identification parade subsequently held at the Station she was recognised by Mr. Dunn, Mrs. Weill and the assistant from the draper's shop.

Mr. Hall put in an unsuccessful plea on the ground that no evidence had been produced to show that his client had any actual share in the larcenies.

One of the male prisoners was proved to have a previous conviction in 1912 and was banished for five years. He also admitted the theft of the roll of silk. Sentence of six months' hard labour was inflicted on each of the prisoners.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 2 3/4d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.70. Temperature:—82. Humidity:—83.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

K. C. C. Open-air Concert—9 p.m.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

Wiseman, Ltd.—Annual shareholders meeting—12.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co.—Shareholders' meeting—12.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

Douglas, 88, Col. Sherrin, bottom market, noon.

NOTICES.

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General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

THE NEW PORTLAND CEMENT

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

COMPANY REPORT.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.The report for presentation to the
shareholders at the twenty-fourth
ordinary yearly meeting of the
above Company, to be held at the
Company's Depot, 2, Lower Albert
Road, on Tuesday, the 21st Septem-
ber, 1930, at 12.30 p.m. states:—The Directors herewith present
to the Shareholders a statement
of the Company's Accounts for
the year ending 31st July, 1930.The profit for the year, together
with the amount brought forward
from last year's account, after
writing off \$75,738.55 for Depre-
ciation and Bad and Doubtful
Debts, and providing for Direc-
tors' and Auditors' fees, amount-
ing to \$209,356.67 which is proposed
shall be dealt with as follows:—

Pay a dividend of \$1.50 per share	\$171,000.00
To add to Cattle reserve	30,000.00
To add to Fire & Ty- phoon Insurance Fund	5,000.00
To Carry forward to next year's account	3,356.67
	209,356.67

Directors.—Sir C. P. Chater,
C.M.G., and Mr. L. N. Lee, retire
by rotation but are eligible for re-
election.Audit.—The annexed accounts
have been audited by Messrs.
Perry Smith, Seth and Fleming
who offer themselves for re-election.

Profit and Loss Account.

To Directors and Audi- tors' fees	\$ 7,600.00
To Loss on subsidiary coins	133.41
To Repairs and Re- newals	\$ 41,046.12
To Written off:—	
Bad & Doubt- ful debts	2,705.57
Buildings & Property	21,751.93
Ice Plant & Machinery	25,221.55
Launches, Lighters and Vehicles	7,019.30
Furniture, Fittings and Dairy Mac- hinery	14,262.20
Stocks and Stores	4,323.25
	75,738.55
To Balance	204,459.52
	\$209,356.67

By Scrip Fees

Interest

Bad Debts Recover-
ed

By Balance of Working
Account

	\$209,356.67
	\$209,356.67

Balance Sheet.

Liabilities.

Capital: 114,000 Shares

at \$7.50 each, fully

paid up

Cattle Reserve

Fire and Typhoon In-
surance Fund

Equalisation of Divi-
dend Fund

Accounts Payable

Balance of
Profit and
Loss Account
from last
year

Profit for this
year

	\$209,356.67
	\$1,403,036.84

Assets.

Cattle

Buildings and
Property in
Hongkong,
Kowloon &
Shanghai:—

As per last
Account

Since added

	576,117.66
	140,482.48
	716,600.14

Less written
off 31st July,
1929

	21,751.93
	554,365.58

Ice Plant and
Machinery:—

As per last
Account

Since added

	205,601.18
	5,620.42
	211,221.55

Less written
off 31st July,
1929

	25,221.55
	186,000.00

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SLESVIG DANISH.

Copenhagen, Sept. 7.

The plebiscite on the subject of the alteration in the constitution,
necessitated by the incorporation of Slesvig in Denmark, resulted:
\$16,995 affirmative, 13,075 negative. The Constitution Bill, therefore,
now comes into force.

SWEDISH PILGRIMS RETURN.

Stockholm, Sept. 7.

The Swedish metalworkers' delegation, returned from their tour
of investigation in Russia, reports being cordially welcomed every-
where. They are of opinion that the Ural district is most suitable
for colonisation.

SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

Stockholm, Sept. 7.

The general elections began on Sept. 4th. There was consider-
able lack of interest. The number of voters was smaller than in
1917 the "Social Demokraten" states.

ANGLO-FRENCH DEBT TO AMERICA.

New York, Sept. 6.

The French High Commissioner, M. Casenove, announces that
France will repay her share of the Anglo-French loan, \$150,000,000,
with funds now in hand and gold to be imported from France, and
\$100,000,000 by the issue of French Government Bonds, underwritten
by a syndicate which the Morgans are organising.

STEAMER AND HER CARGO STOLEN.

Trieste, Sept. 6.

Officers from Fiume proceeded to Catania and succeeded in
getting the steamer Cogni, which was loaded with a valuable general
cargo for America, diverted to Fiume. Signor Giolitti has ordered a
rigorous enquiry.

A WIN FOR DEMPSEY.

Benton Harbour, Sept. 7.

Dempsey knocked out Miske in the third round before seventeen
thousand spectators. The gate receipts exceeded \$150,000.

THE AIR FATALITY.

Forest Hills, Sept. 7.

The bodies of the aviators who crashed at the tennis championship
finals have been identified as Lt. Grier, United States Navy, and
Sergeant Saxe, of the Army. The aviators came to take aerial
photographs of the game.

K.C.C. PROMENADE
CONCERT.

The following is the programme
of music to be played by the Band
of the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire
Regt. at the Kowloon Cricket Club
on Saturday evening next. Further
particulars of the concert will
appear later:—

March—"Under the Stars".....Weiss	
Overture....."Poet and Peasant".....Suppe	
Serenade....."La Paloma".....Yradier	
Selection....."Les Cloches de Cornouaille".....Planquette	
Idyl....."Les Cloches de St. Malo".....Rimsky	
Potpouri....."Melodious Memories".....Finck	
Waltz....."Under My Darlings"....."Window"	
Selection....."Chu Chin Chow".....Norton	
....."Bolero".....Moreau	
Finale....."The Post Horn Galop".....King	

SOCIALISM IN AMERICA.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 21.—The en-
dorsement of the Third Interna-
tional, with certain reservations,
by the Socialist Party of the
United States, has been announc-
ed, as an outcome of the referen-
dum, under the instigation of the
National Convention, on the last
day of sitting. It is announced
that the Party passed another
referendum, which declared
against the adoption of a dicta-
torship by the proletariat, as prac-
tised in Russia.

L. N. LEEFE,
J. SCOTT HARSTON,
Directors.
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

NOTICES.

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TENNIS CANARD.

TILDEN NOT HISSED.

Lawn tennis circles have been
profoundly stirred by the report
printed in an American news-
paper that William Tilden, the
new world champion, was hissed
during his match with Zeno
Shimido, of Japan, at Wimbledon.
If the author of this lie had
pondered for a year he could not
have concocted anything less
true. If Tilden had been
the most unpopular champion
who has appeared at Wimbledon,
he would not have been hissed.
In point of fact he could scarce-
ly have been more popular and
so rapturously received if he had
been a British champion retriev-
ing our lost honour. His brilliant
and irresistible play and irrepre-
sible cheerfulness and chivalry to-
wards opponents won the great
crowds, so that they cheered at a
glimpse of his Teddy Bear sweat-
er, and were ready to do almost
anything to secure his autograph.
The writer has dilated on this
story, because Lind's has a wide
circulation, and this denial may
well meet the eyes of many who
have heard the far-fetched lie.
Tilden says he will "break his
neck" in an effort to be at Wim-
bledon next summer. This alone
demonstrates his treatment must
have been fairly satisfactory.
Some surprising play has been
seen during at Edgbaston and
they do.

Norwood. "Norris" Williams,
of Harvard University, has had
his revenge for several recent de-
feats by administering one to
William M. Johnston, the Ameri-
can champion. The keen crowd
that gathered at this southern
suburban tournament saw an
amazing display of "fireworks."
But they did not see the real
Johnston. He has only struck
his top-notch form once during
the present tour, that was at
Eastbourne. The climate at
the beautiful South Coast water-
ing-place is not unlike California,
and the light and arrangements
are more in accord with those
"Little Bill" has been accus-
tomed to "over there."
Tilden almost found Gordon
Lowe a Tartar at Birmingham.
As usual, the American found his
opponent's back-hand. This is
usually a wise course, but not
with Lowe. His back-hand is
twice as formidable as his fore-
hand. There were some warm
passages, and Tilden did not
deserve his surprise. "Some
back-hand, believe me too," is
what he probably thought. But he
got away with the last set, as
usual. Tilden is a sort of C. B.
Fry of lawn tennis. He plays
the game intellectually, and
knows exactly why he does
everything. Some very great
players play by instinct, and
could not for the life of them ex-
plain how or why they play as
they do.

NOTICES

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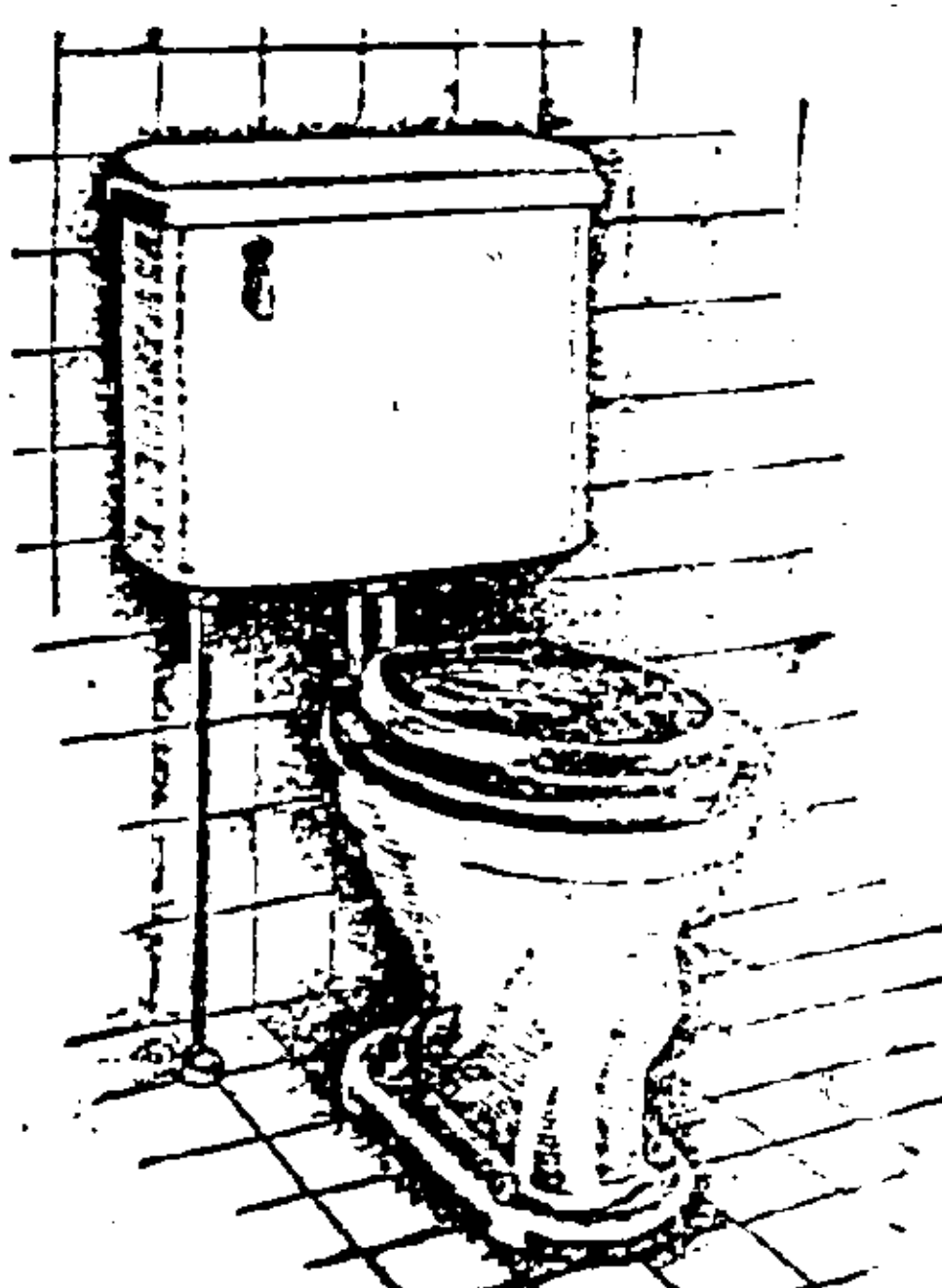
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THE GOLF SWING.

A NEW METHOD.

An Observer contributor writes:—There is something pleasantly revolutionary in the book entitled "The Golf Swing," by Mr. Daryn Hammond, who describes in unmistakable language the methods and principles enunciated by Ernest Jones, the Chislehurst professional. Jones lost his right leg in the war, but this fact has in no way diminished his skill or his enthusiasm for the game. He has accomplished many notable achievements in the world of golf, which fully entitle him to speak on a subject which has perplexed millions of unhappy golfers in the two hemispheres. Now, the basis of all good golf is in the cultivation of a true swing. In the possession of it you may become a scratch golfer; without it you will of a certainty go on fooling to the end of your days.

Jones has brought an uncommonly penetrating mind to bear on an uncommonly complex subject. The cure of most of our golfing ills is to be found, so we are told, in the proper use of the hands and fingers in performing the swing. Jones is convinced that the golf swing can be consistently performed only if it is conceived as one movement, that various members of the body (including the shoulders) are normally anxious to get busy too strenuously and too soon, and that the only way of insuring their working in due co-ordination with the other members of physical frame, notably the hands and the fingers, is to treat them as disastrous leaders, but as wholly admirable followers.

The golfer is urged as a first necessity to obtain a proper mental picture of the process of hitting a golf ball with a club head. In this mental picture you visualize clearly a swing in which the motive force is applied by and through the hands and particularly the fingers; let him cease to care what other physical processes are involved; and let him rest assured that if his brain prompts the hands and fingers to do their work, the other members of the body will probably "do theirs." Do this and you are told that you will be well on the way to achieving that crisp, decisive method of hitting a golf ball which makes the professional's game the despair of the ordinary amateur player.

THE STRAIGHT-LEFT ARM.

Everything must be subordinated to the one idea of bringing the club head on to the ball by means of a persistent movement of the hands and fingers. The arms, shoulders, hips, legs, and feet must respond unhampered to the call made upon them. In other words, you must not be conscious of pivoting, or the turning movement of the hips, these must follow automatically. Whereas George Duncan is a firm believer in the straight left-arm in the upward and downward swing, Jones states that the golfer "must not think of keeping his left arm and the club shaft in one line as long as possible (this idea shows a complete lack of appreciation of the functions of hands and fingers); he must not think of keeping his left arm stiff (this, in so far as it happens, is an effect not a cause). If at the top of the swing the hands and wrists are not underneath the shaft, the sole of the clubhead is not facing upwards, and other obvious symptoms are absent, then you may know that you have failed somewhere in the finger work.

We now come to the grip, which is of great importance in a swing which depends on hand and finger action. Mr. Daryn Hammond explains at great length how the club should be held. The overlapping grip is employed, because as most of us know, it gives complete unity of action. But we are informed that the majority of golfers entirely miss one of the essential features of the grip, viz., that the forefinger and thumb of each hand play the dominating part. The true finger grip is to be achieved by taking hold of the shaft with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, pressing them together. Then the other fingers are wrapped round the shaft. You are warned against permitting the back of the left hand to be too far over the shaft, because of the consequent stiffening of the wrist and forearm which will cramp the swing. The thumb and forefinger of the right hand grip the shaft in similar fashion, the other fingers of both hands fulfilling a necessary but ancillary function. It is rather alarming to be told that "the principle of a slow-back, which is drilled into the ears of every beginner, is

GENERAL NEWS.

PROPHECIES OF WAR.

Sydney, August 16.—The Premier of New South Wales, unveiling a war memorial at Sydney, said he wished he could feel assured that the recent war was the last. Europe was unsettled owing to the nations lacking room to expand and looking for territory. Japan was also holding territory in China, and unless something happened to prevent it, there would be war between the two countries during the next decade. There was a chance that every nation on the shores of the Pacific would become embroiled, but whatever nation might contemplate an attack on Australia would know that such an attack could not be lightly undertaken, because the deeds of Australians in Europe had shown the stuff of which they are made.

practised by no first-class golfer. The up-swing is neither a funeral rite nor a music-hall trick. Mr. Daryn Hammond declares that it is untrue to say that the person who makes the up-swing at a snail's pace does in fact possess control of the club. "The best golfer is the golfer who has the greatest control of the club and it may well be that he is the golfer who has the quickest up-swing, this being an effect, not a cause, of supreme control." Of necessity, we come back to the underlying principle of the work: the hands and fingers must provide the initiatory motive power. We gather that whether this is performed slowly or quickly does not really matter—what does matter is that the movement should be executed properly.

THE TOP OF THE SWING.

Having got the club to the top of the swing we have a "teboring" it down again—on to the ball. Mr. Hammond ridicules the recommendation of some distinguished golfers that the player should aim at an imaginary person behind him. In principle, such teaching is unsound. It is misleading also to suggest that the down-swing is begun by a pull of the left arm. No good golfer, he says, has anything in mind other than hitting the ball. Neither is the head-lifting disease to be cured by nostrums, not even by a fixed determination to keep the head down. There certainly is sound common sense in the statement that "if the player has the hitting idea immovably in his mind, he is sure to look at the ball; the player only fails to look at it when that one dominating idea is momentarily absent." All the famous golfers of modern times have written learned treatises on the turning of the wrists. Braid has said, "The first movement must come from the wrists," and J. H. Taylor lays it down that "the left wrist takes the club back." This is how the author of the book under review sums up the matter. "The average player will doubtless suffer less if he thinks of his wrists than if he thinks of his forearms or his hips, or his feet; for though he is nearer to the truth than he might be, he is further from it than he needs be. If the rules of golf made it necessary to strap the club to the wrists and not to hold it in the hands, it would doubtless be a good plan to think of using the wrists. But as the golfer does, as a fact, take hold of the club in his hands and fingers, the writer cannot for the life of him see why he should not try to hit with them."

There is a delicious piece of humour in the chapter on "The Balance of the Body." Mr. Daryn Hammond tells the story of a dear friend whose golfing life had been one long effort to acquire what it pleased him to call "a firm stance." He could, however, be guaranteed to lose his balance every time he essayed anything beyond a quarter swing. The writer goes on: "Just before the war broke out he (the friend) announced confidentially that he had discovered that the secret of a good balance was to plant the right foot firmly on the ground and then to stiffen the right leg so as to form a buttress which should support the whole body. He made an effort to put this great idea into practice; the buttress proved unequal to the strain, and the result was that there was one more cripple in the country, and one less soldier than there would otherwise have been. The number of golfers was not, however, affected." The reader of this noteworthy addition to golf literature is never left in a state of ambiguity; every argument is soundly and logically

SOCIALIST THEORIES.

THAT WILL NOT WORK.

So great is the attraction of Socialism for certain minds that they never pause to consider ways and means, and blindly accept all the dicta of their prophets, from Karl Marx downwards. To such people, if room is left for their political regeneration, Mr. Reginald Taylor's book, *The Socialist Illusion* (Allen & Unwin: 2s. 6d. net), should be a wholesome corrective. Mr. Taylor has carefully weighed Socialism in the balance, and found it seriously wanting. He sets out to show that, if captivating in theory, it would fail utterly in practice, and land its devotees in an unenviable predicament. State Socialism, whether applied internally or adopted in a wide international sense, must be economically unsound. As the author emphasises, the cost of living would be greatly increased, and any advance in the wages of the Socialist worker, while at first having the complexion of a distinct gain, would soon prove but an empty comfort.

The worker would find that "Socialism embodied in a very efficient way the philosophy of Thoreau, who taught that happiness really consisted in reducing one's needs to the fewest and simplest possible. Our Socialist citizen would thus be in training to become a transcendental philosopher worthy of the best Concord tradition, but at first he would probably find it difficult to realise the advantages of a citizenship which, while giving him a higher wage, restricted his purchasing power, and required him to exercise the virtue of self-denial even in regard to the necessities of life."

RUSSIA'S EXAMPLE.

These conclusions are forcibly illustrated by what has been happening in Russia, but our own Socialists, unapparently, show no disposition to profit by the Russian object-lesson. Instead, they concentrate their energies on vilifying the critics of Bolshevism; statecraft and on loudly contradicting everyone who dares to suggest on first-hand knowledge that all in the Soviet garden is not lovely.

In general, Mr. Taylor's indictment is that "Socialism is destined to fail by reason of its inherent weakness as an economic structure in State-building; it must fail because its foundations are unsound, because its economic theories and the premises which we are asked to accept are fallacious. It must fail, because it persists in neglecting factors of vital importance, while pursuing vague phantasms, the products of imaginations let loose from the restraining leash of reason." This argument he proceeds to support with several battalions of concrete examples, and he contrasts with much vigour the Socialist assumption that labour is the source of all wealth. Even in these days of high wages, short hours, and slack working, labour is taught by some of its mentors to regard itself as oppressed by merciless profit-makers. "The burden of the song throughout is surplus value; there is not a single refrain introducing 'minus value.'" This term indicates the position which arises where there is an expenditure upon labour power without securing an equal exchange value; in other words where actual loss results from the production of commodities.

Such cases of loss are and always have been numerous, and in these businesses it is the "worker" alone who benefits. The delights of living in a Socialist State have often been pictured by imaginative enthusiasts. How those delights are to be provided has never, however, been convincingly demonstrated. "The community," as Mr. Taylor says, "can only enjoy that which it first produces. Thus, if the State is to do all these wonderful things for its citizens and at the same time the citizens are to do less work and get more pay it is called upon to work a miracle. The fact is that if the citizens are to receive more they will have to work more. But it would be worse than useless for propagandists to employ such an argument."

reasoned. While many shibboleths are ruthlessly ridled, new and engaging ideas take their place. Whether the golfer takes them or leaves them, he will be made to think for himself. It is certain his game will not suffer by perusing these pages with their sixty-three illustrations; it is more than likely that he will emerge a better golfer in consequence.

NOTICES.

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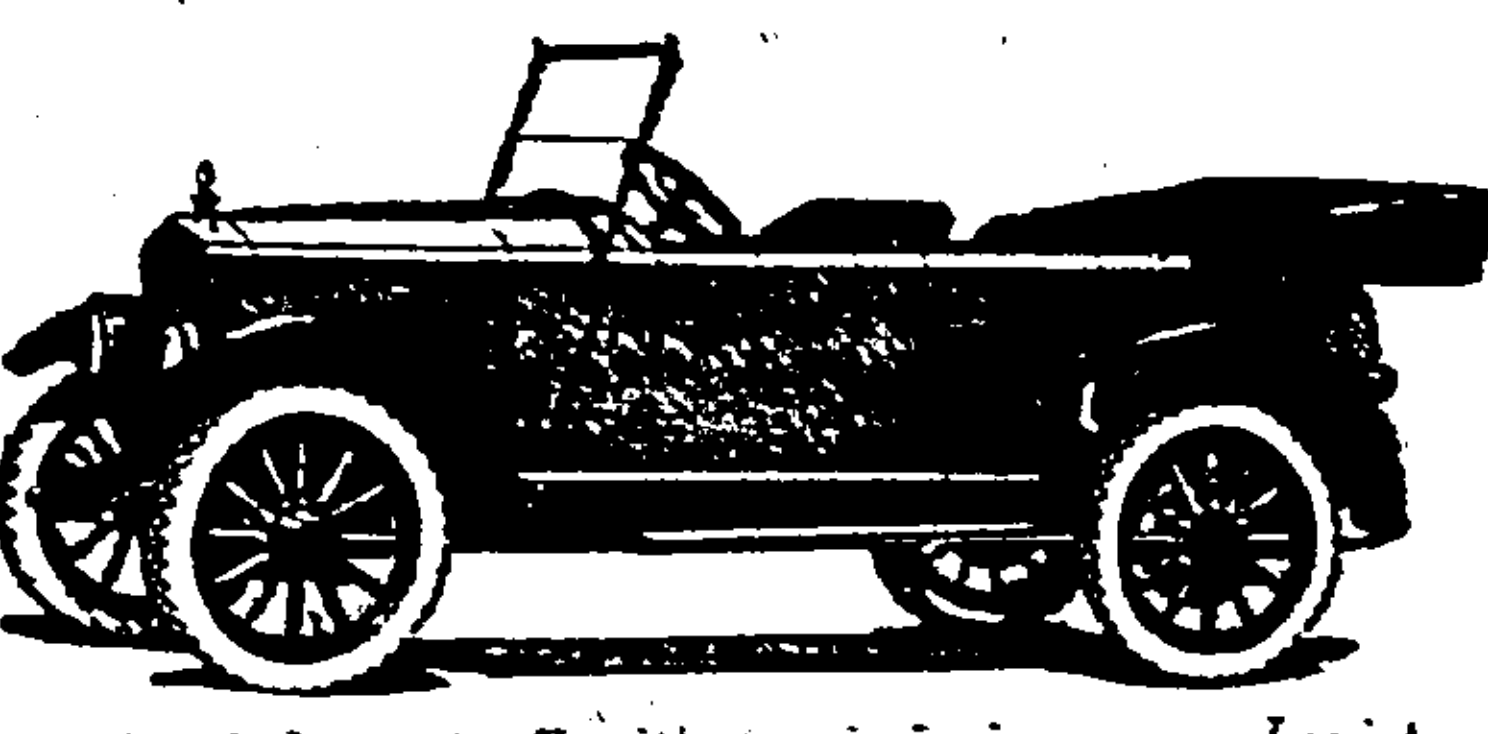
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MR. CHURCHILL AND RUSSIA.

REPLY TO TRADES COUNCIL CRITICISM.

The following correspondence has passed between Mr. J. H. Baum, secretary of the Leicester and District Trades Council, and Mr. Churchill, Secretary of State for War—

LEICESTER AND DISTRICT TRADES COUNCIL.

Dear Sir—I enclose resolution passed by the above Council. I sincerely hope you will give the matter your serious attention.—Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) J. H. Baum.
RESOLUTION.

"This Trades Council enters its strong condemnation against Mr. Winston Churchill's secret agreement with General Koltchak for the supply of troops to wage war upon Soviet Russia; for her views with alarm the continued contempt for public opinion manifested by the House of Commons with regard to these revelations, and considers that the presence of Mr. Churchill at the War Office is a public scandal and a danger to the country."

22nd July 1920.
Dear Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution passed by the Leicester and District Trades Council, and I note that in sending it to me you "sincerely hope" I will give the matter my "serious attention." I am quite willing to do so as far as this is possible.

The resolution begins:—"This Trades Council enters its strong condemnation against Mr. Winston Churchill's secret agreement with General Koltchak for the supply of troops to wage war upon Soviet Russia." I have never made any such agreement, and it is quite out of the power of any Minister to make such an agreement or any agreement otherwise than in pursuance of the policy of the Cabinet. What your Council is perhaps thinking of is the agreement made with Admiral Koltchak on the 3rd of July last year by the five Great Powers (Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, and Japan), in which, after receiving from him assurances that if successful he would establish a free Constituent Assembly on a democratic franchise for Russia, they promised him a continuance of their aid and support. This agreement was signed, among others, by President Wilson himself.

Secondly, your resolution "views with alarm the continued contempt for public opinion manifested by the House of Commons with regard to these revelations." This, I suppose, is another way of saying that the House of Commons does not agree with you, and that you wish it did. But, after all, surely the House of Commons is as good a judge of public opinion as the Leicester and District Trades Council. I observe from your newspaper that your Council claims to represent 78 branches and Trade Unions and 80,000 members. But the House of Commons represents the whole electorate of the country, which at the present time numbers not far short of twenty-two million persons. The members of the

opinion than your Council, and they have a far better title on democratic grounds to pronounce upon it. Are you quite sure that your Council is not confusing public opinion with the opinion they happen to hold themselves?

Quite apart from the House of Commons as a whole, there is the Labour party in the House of Commons. If those gentlemen wish for a debate on what you call "Russian revelations," they can easily have it. They are not unacquainted with the rules of the House as to know the many opportunities which are open to them. If the responsible leaders of the Labour party shared the views of their extremist section they would have no difficulty in securing the fullest Parliamentary discussion. First of all, they could put down a vote of censure against the Government, or against the Secretary of State for War, and a day would be immediately given to them. Secondly, they could ask for the Army Estimates to be put down on any of the remaining Supply days, and they could have a full debate. Thirdly, they could discuss Russia on the second reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill. Fourthly, they could discuss it on the motion for the adjournment for the holidays. Here, then, are four opportunities, all within the next three weeks, open to the Labour party in the House of Commons. If they like to take advantage of any of them I shall be in my place perfectly ready to enter into discussion with them. If, however, they do not choose to avail themselves of these opportunities, then one can only conclude that they, like the rest of House of Commons, do not entirely agree with the opinion of the Leicester and District Trades Council. You must settle that with them.

Thirdly, I note that your Council "considers that the presence of Mr. Churchill at the War Office is a public scandal and a danger to the country." At your request, I have given this point also my serious attention, and you will no doubt pardon me for saying that I do not feel able wholly to share your view. Still, we live in a free country, where everybody has a right to abuse the Government of the day to his heart's content. I wonder, however, what would happen to the members of your Council if, instead of living under the free British Constitution, they were enjoying the inestimable benefits of Soviet rule in Russia. What would happen, for instance, to the Moscow and District Trades Council if they sent a resolution to Comrade Trotsky to the effect that his presence at the Russian War Office was "a public scandal and a danger to the country?" I do not think they would get a reasoned letter in reply. I think it much more likely that they would be in jail before the night, and very likely in the morning; or perhaps, if they were leniently treated, they might be put on Scale 3 of rations and conscripted for industrial purposes.

Under the British Constitution your Council have, as I have said, a far better title to pronounce upon it. Are you quite sure that your Council is not confusing public opinion with the opinion they happen to hold themselves?

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BRITISH POLITICS AND THE U.S.A.

A MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA.

Competent observers report in the United States, a slow, but marked, renewal of interest in European and world affairs, and a better and steadier feeling towards ourselves, says a writer in the *Oakland*. The darkest moments of disillusionment and apathy seem to have passed. When the war impulses died, with them died most of the new-found interest in things extra-American, while domestic problems common to every civilised country in the world after war absorbed attention. That revolution appears to be weakening American policy would seem to be shaping itself towards co-operation, limited, perhaps, but effective, in the normal business of the world.

THE SOURCES OF PROPAGANDA.

While these have been, roughly, the movements of opinion across the Atlantic, a disturbing and entirely novel factor in Anglo-American relations has made its appearance on this side. An anti-American propaganda has sprung up. Neither its sources nor its cause are, to speak mildly, respectable, but it is not less dangerous for that. Anti-British propaganda in the United States is not a novelty. But its main sources have been the Irish question and the zeal of the hyphenated. Anti-American propaganda in Britain is new, and it has its shabby, but native origins in the drink business. The word American or its equivalent appears nowadays in an offensive connection in almost every line of the "Trade" press and pamphlets, and America is caricatured in its posters.

Has anything happened which could be held to justify this? At the first opportunity after the victory of prohibition in America, the British prohibitionists apparently invited over a number of their American brethren to advise them and to explain and describe to the public, the causes and results of the extraordinary revolutions they had effected in their own country. Even to one who has the strongest possible distaste for prohibition, there seems no possible cause of offence in the presence of the visitors in a consultative capacity, and by invitation. To the "Trade" it seemed otherwise, or at least it became clear that they might be made valuable ammunition. Make an anti-temperance campaign, transmute that with an anti-foreigner worse, an anti-American—prejudice, and there would be rosy hopes of all war restrictions and regulations of the drink business disappearing in a flood of offended nationalism.

A SHAM CAMPAIGN.
The most artificial agitation that ever was agitated. Prohibition, in England, is a dead issue. It was never a live one save for such vitality as the many pens and tongues of the "Trade" could give it. No one really believes that prohibition is likely or possible in England. No one with a shred of respect for veracity could describe it as "threatening." But the propaganda goes on. It is too useful to drop, and it has already had notable successes. The most rational of reforms can be harmlessly blanketed as "pussy-foot," and national vanity can, with cunning, be tickled into condemning all temperance reform as transatlantic. For the true heart of historic Britain, the country of homely inns and cakes and ale, is a limited liability company, with an up-to-date drink factory, subordinating all the ends of life and society to a dividend of 35 per cent. In a hardy endeavour to do one service to its country by obstructing, not prohibition, but necessary reforms, the "Trade" is doing another and worse disservice. It is helping to embroil us with a people with whom the peaceful future of the world requires that we should live on the closest and friendliest terms. Could there be a more convincing example of the weight as of the danger of the drink trade's influence in our politics?

press, such an opinion, and that is the city of Dundee. The electors of Dundee returned me to Parliament as their representative after ten years' service only eighteen months ago by a majority of more than 15,000 votes. The quarrel of the Leicester and District Trades Council is therefore with the electors of Dundee, and not with the House of Commons.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of The Canton Insurance Office Limited will be held at the Offices of Messieurs Jardine Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Agents of the Company at No. 16 Pedder Street, Victoria Hongkong on TUESDAY the 13th day of SEPTEMBER 1920 at 12 o'clock noon when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution viz:—

"That the New Articles contained in the printed document submitted to the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and the same are hereby approved, and that such new Articles be, and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on THURSDAY the 7th day of OCTOBER 1920 at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly. Copies of the proposed New Articles and of the present Articles may be seen at the Offices of the General Agents or at the Offices of Messieurs Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston the Company's Solicitors at No. 1 Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

Dated this 17th day of August 1920.
JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD.
General Agents.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

Re-opens September 13th.
Entrance Examination September 11th.

NOTICE.

LADIES' RECREATION CLUB.

The Committee will be "At Home" to all members on Saturday, October 2nd at 3 p.m. Members may bring 2 guests at the usual fees. An American Mixed Doubles (Sealed Handicap) Tournament will be held. A member may enter with a non-member as partner, and two members may enter together. The entrance fee for each couple will be 3 dollars. Entries must reach the Hon. Secretary or the No. 1 Boy at the Club House before Saturday, 25th September.

DOROTHY DIGBY,
Hon. Secretary

NOTICE.

LADIES' RIFLE CLUB.

The first meeting of the Autumn Season will be held on Tuesday 4th October from 9 a.m. to 12 and 2 p.m. to 4 at the Ladies' Recreation Club.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of the undersigned in the business hitherto carried on at No. 34, Queen's Road Central under the name of A. Abdoolrahim, as Architect, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, ceases as from the 8th day of September, 1920.

Hongkong, 8th day of September, 1920.
A. ABDOLRAHIM.

NOTICE.

The business hitherto carried on by Mr. A. Abdoolrahim as an Architect, Surveyor and Civil Engineer at No. 34 Queen's Road Central will as from to-day be carried on under the style of Abdoolrahim & Co. by the undersigned at the same address. Hongkong, 8th day of September, 1920.

JOHN MORAES,
WILLIAM HALL.

NOTICE.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

The Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices at Noon on Saturday the 25th inst. 1920.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to 25th instant both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LAIRDALE & CO.

G. R. NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 13th day of September, 1920, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Containing in Acres	Annual Rent	Estimated Price
Lot No. 230		Bowen Road	As per plan.	about 0.000	15	1,500

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Lot No. 230		Bowen Road	As per plan.	about 0.000	15	1,500

PUBLIC AUCTION.

OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong to be sold in pursuance of an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong made in Action No. 99 of 1920 Original Jurisdiction Between The Bank of Canton Limited Plaintiffs and Samuel Ebenezer Green trading as Banker & Co. Defendant

on Monday, the 27th day of September, 1920,

at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

by

MESSRS LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.

at their Auction Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong. The property consists of—ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and known and registered in the Land Office as Section H of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 410 together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 15 Hankow Road, Kowloon. Term 75 years from 24th June 1892 created by a Crown Lease dated the 11th November 1892. Proportion of Annual Crown rent \$20.12. Area 3,594 Square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MESSRS JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER
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Solicitors for the Vendor

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MESSRS LAMBERT BROS. The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1920.

FOR SALE.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

We beg to announce that the Queen's Dispensary has been removed to ST. GEORGE'S BUILDINGS,

(OPPOSITE STAR FERRY).

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5,200 Tons.
will be despatched for STRAITS PORTS, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP direct.

on or about

MONDAY, the 13th September.

For Freight apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Agents,
22, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, September 7th, 1920.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LTD.

An Interim Dividend of \$5 per share has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1920.

Such interim dividend will be payable on and after Tuesday, 14th September 1920 at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from 7th to 14th September 1920 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1920.

NOTICE.

We have this day established ourselves as Consulting Engineers and Surveyors.

BEST & MAY,
13 Chater Road.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

Cricket nets will be up for practice on Monday, 13th September, weather permitting. Members are requested to consult notices in the Pavilion as to arrangements for cricket and tennis.

L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1920.

NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of Herbert Fullarton Dent formerly of Canton in China but late of Chestnut Lodge Surbiton in the County of Surrey Esquire deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 7th day of October 1920.

All creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 8th day of September, 1920.

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Attorney for the Executors,
Princes Building,
Ice House Street.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Position by qualified Mechanical Engineer (British), possesses good knowledge of Electrical Work & Commercial Engineering. Apply Box 430 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—To rent, unfurnished 4 or 5 roomed house, from January first. Middle level or Peak preferred. Apply Post Office Box 461.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Two storied House (4 large and 2 small rooms, kitchen, servants' quarters, &c.) in Kowloon. Available from 1st November next. Apply by letter to Butterfield & Swire.

TO LET.—Furnished House on Peak to be let for one month or six weeks from 23rd September. Apply Box 433 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Land at Kowloon, about 16,245 square feet, in a very desirable position for European dwellings. For full particulars apply to—Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

From the 1st September Mr. L. Gain has been appointed manager of the firm in Hongkong to replace Mr. Gaujoin, former manager, leaving Hongkong for the Head Office in Tientsin.

R. GAUJOIN
General Manager
Broadway Mopin & Co.

NOTICE.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents per share has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1920.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after FRIDAY, 17th September, 1920 at the Offices of the Company, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be closed from 6th to 16th September, 1920 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

A Grand Illuminated Promenade Concert will be held in the grounds of the K.C.C. on Saturday, September 11th, at 9 p.m. The Full Band of the Wiltshire Regiment will perform (by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Wyndham and Officers), and several well-known local artists will appear. Admission \$1.00.

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY the 21st day of SEPTEMBER 1920 at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July 1920. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 7th to 21st September 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1920.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. L. S. GREENHILL, General Manager, has been appointed to give lessons in Chinese to European students, and to give lessons in English to Chinese students. The lessons will be given at the Chinese Language School, 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. The fee for the course is \$10.00. The course will be held on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. The course will be held for a period of six months. The course will be held for a period of six months.

WATSON'S STONE GINGER-BEER

The ONLY fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

\$1.20 per dozen.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 435.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but a and evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per month, proportionally. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who are our agents there.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1920.

EXCESS SHIPBUILDING?

During the war there was much speculation as to the ultimate effect of America's great efforts in shipbuilding, especially in regard to the British industry. Shipbuilding on a maximum scale was a necessity for the Allies while the submarine campaign was going on. Thus it was that the United States was urged by the British Government to use its great resources in the development of its mercantile marine. So remarkable was the energy with which this appeal was responded to that there were those who predicted that British supremacy in the shipbuilding trade of the world would be seriously challenged. A year ago this belief had not completely passed away, for at the end of June, 1919, the amount of tonnage being built in the United States exceeded that in the United Kingdom by 1,359,000 tons. But since then there has been a quick return to the former respective positions of the two countries. We can get the clearest idea of the general shipbuilding situation by taking a glance at the return recently issued by Lloyd's Register, giving the figures for the quarter ended on 30th June last. This shows that the amount of merchant tonnage under construction in the United Kingdom at that date was 3,578,000, while the amount being built in the United States was less than half of that reported a year ago, and was 1,472,000 tons less than the British figures. No information is given by Lloyd's regarding Germany; in Japan there was a shrinkage during the quarter of 39,000 tons; but Holland had increased her production by 32,000 tons, and the British Dominions were 36,000 better. The total amount of construction throughout the world—excluding Germany—is now 7,721,000 tons, less by 328,000 tons than the record figure of September last, but more than double the amount at the end of June, 1914, when the tonnage reported was 3,163,000. In the United Kingdom, the returns from the Clyde, where there are now 1,260,000 tons being built, give the largest increase on the figures of last year. These are satisfactory figures; they denote an opportunity of which the British shipbuilding industry should take the utmost advantage. But they should not be construed with an excess of confidence regarding the future.

On this latter point we see that an authority on shipbuilding has been raising the question whether or not Britain is not over-producing in her shipbuilding industry. He states that as the position stands to-day the prospects of all this enormous tonnage that is being put into the water finding employment are certainly not encouraging. No doubt it will help to bring down freights. But even if all the ships were carrying for nothing they would not either bring in the commodities needed or even reduce substantially the price at which they are sold. From the point of view of future employment the falling off in our coal exports is one of the most alarming factors in the whole situation. Before the war coal represented in bulk, but not in value, about three-fourths of our total exports. It provided freights for our ships on the outward voyages, from which they brought home our supplies of food and raw material. We have no cargo to take the place of coal. It is really the only big bulk commodity we have for export. So with no outward carrying, homeward cargo has to bear the cost of the round voyage. The manufactured goods that Britain sends out provide freights for the tramps, and the tramps play a most important part by bringing in supplies of grain, timber, iron ore, and other essential commodities. "There is one thing clear" (says this authority), "and that is that our shipowners are ready to deal with the nation's overseas commerce, however big it may be; but the deplorable fact is that, as things are now shaping, the carrying power of our ships will be far in excess of trading requirements."

NOTES & COMMENTS.

CANTON AND PRESS FREEDOM.

We notice that *The Canton Times* of yesterday's date contained another lament that the officials at Canton are by no means respecting the liberty of the Press, in fact so irksome has become the military censorship in connection with the fighting that is going on between the Kwangtung and Kwangsi troops that the papers have decided to say nothing about it in future. News recently came to hand that the Hongkong vernacular papers were prohibited from circulating in Canton because they contained accounts of the fighting that did not please the Canton officials, and in many other ways the Military Government of South China has proved that it is no more democratic than the Government in Peking which it takes a delight in maligning. One recognizes that during a state of war there must be a censorship exercised, but the methods of the present Canton Government have failed to please even the people who are used to arbitrary and unconstitutional methods. It all goes to show that the Chinese are still a long way from realising what they boast they are struggling to attain and that however much we may hope from so-called "progressive" parties the full liberties of practical citizenship will be denied until there has been set up an authority that can lay claim to be constitutionally elected and supported. Rumour has it that efforts will be made in the near future to effect a conciliation between the North and South and our own hope is that these efforts will be successful, for there has too long been this friction-breeding division in the country. If all parties could join hands and work for the common weal of their country the next few years would unquestionably witness great strides towards China's eventual emancipation.

LABOUR CONDITIONS AT HOME.

There have been quite a number of forecasts made about labour conditions at Home during the coming winter, the latest being the rather gloomy picture painted by Mr. Thomas at the Trade Union Congress. It is almost inevitable that the great shipbuilding boom will have passed its zenith before that time, but there is no logical reason why there should not be enough work for all British workmen who are prepared to work for a reasonable wage. The world is still short of goods of all descriptions—in fact many Home manufacturers have been turning down outside orders for months past because they were too busy supplying the Home demands. With the falling off of those demands there is a burden placed upon British merchants overseas of securing all the orders possible—orders that can be executed within a reasonable space of time. The experience of late in this Colony has been that orders have not been executed within anything like reasonable time, the consequence being that would-be customers of British manufacturers have been driven to other and more expeditious sources of supply. If Home manufacturers would realise the importance of giving early delivery there would be an improvement right away. In a recent report on trade that we published by courtesy of a British Trade official here indications were given that manufacturers were now prepared to consider outside orders, and we hope that all British houses in Hongkong and the Far East will help the Old Country tide over the winter months by securing as many orders as possible.

POLITICS AND STRIKE PAY.

There has been so much said about the Council of Action recently that it is interesting to consider whether Union funds could be used to support the strikers if the object of the strike was to secure a political end. Strikes have been threatened in order to compel the Government to change its policy towards Russia and Ireland but the question arises whether such a strike would be one for which the application of strike pay would be illegal. The application of a Union's funds for strike pay is subject to the rules of each particular Union, but the fundamental objects of Trade Unions are, as set forth by statute, "to regulate the relations between workmen and masters, or between workmen and workmen, or between masters and masters, or by imposing of restrictive conditions on any trade or business."

DAY BY DAY.

THE HEARTS OF MEN ARE THEIR BOOKS, EVENTS ARE THEIR TUTOR, GREAT ACTIONS ARE THEIR ELOQUENCE.—Macaulay.

Yesterday's health returns show one fatal case of cerebro-spinal fever and one non-fatal case of paratyphoid fever. Both sufferers were Chinese.

The following additional subscriptions to the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund have been received—A. Anonymous, \$150; Messrs. Reiss & Co., \$100; Mr. S. B. Columbine, \$25; Mr. M. H. Turner, \$10.

The medical correspondent of *Observer*, when writing of Sir Patrick Manson, formerly of Hongkong, the great master of research in tropical diseases, did so as if he were no longer with us. Fortunately, (says a Home paper) he is with us, and flourishing; and as for the work which he, above all men, initiated, it is flourishing as never before. He is happy in living to see in so many lands the triumph of his insight and labour.

Charged with the larceny of a quantity of jewellery from a Chinese woman, the widow of a Chinese army officer who met his death through being murdered at Haiphong, a Chinese was today remanded by the Magistrate. It is alleged by the Police that the prisoner had worked only four months in two years, and that during this time, he found his comforts very well administered to by an acquaintance with the widow, whose charms he had come to know at Canton.

A whist drive was held last evening by the members of the R.M. Dockyard Recreation Club, in which over 120 players took part. The prize winners were as follows: Ladies—1st, Mrs. Maughan (174); 2nd, Mrs. Bacon (171); 3rd, Mrs. Bickford (163); 4th, Mrs. Cousins (163); Hidden No., Mrs. Harrison (159). Gents—1st, Mr. Bacon (187); 2nd, Mr. Burnett (173); 3rd, Mr. Beard (172); 4th, Mr. Teale (173); Hidden No., Mr. Legg (159). Mr. Vesper officiated as M. C. It was announced that the next drive would be held on Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

In a quarrel which occurred yesterday between two Chinese men, one of them, who was an earth roofer engaged in the demolition of certain buildings at the Kowloon Docks, met his death. It was alleged, from an earthenware pitcher wielded by his adversary. On examination by the doctor it was found that there were no marks on his body, and it is suggested that the deceased succumbed to heart failure whilst the fight was in progress. The remains were removed to the Mortuary, but the alleged assailant is still being held in the custody of the Police.

Hongkong theatregoers will be delighted to hear that the new Bandman Comedy Co. hopes to open a season of two weeks at the Theatre Royal on the 18th instant. When "Nothing but the Truth" will be staged. This is Bandman's first Company to arrive in the East from England since the war, and it is being managed by Mr. Phil Carlton. There are one or two old favourites in the Company, these including Miss Beryl Barraclough, Mr. Carl Lawson and Mr. David Keir. The advance manager of the Company, Mr. W. Hastings Olley, arrived in Hongkong to-day by the s.s. Nankin.

GERMAN ORCHESTRA FOR LONDON.

Berlin, July 22.—The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra is organising for the spring of 1921 a number of concerts in England, under the direction of Arthur Nikisch. This is in response to an invitation from England.

Obviously, then, a political strike of the sort contemplated would not be within the objects of a Union as such at all, and a Judge could hold that, even if a rule of a Union did appear to authorise strike pay to further a political object, such a rule would be invalid. It thus follows that Union money could not be used for strike pay if the strike was of the character indicated, and the law could be enforced by the necessary injunctions. At least, so we learn from a legal correspondent of one of the big Home weeklies.

ROSEMARY AND RUE.

(BY "TONY.")

PAT CURRIE, D.S.O.

Pat Currie of the 25th. One of the old "Diamond Devils" and a white man. Congratulations to him on his nomination for Brisbane at the State Election. Every Aussie who knows him over there will rush to the poll to record his vote for him—or burst in the attempt. I note that additional honours have been conferred upon him, since I saw him last; and I am sure every digger of the 25th wishes him "tres bon" luck and more honours. Alive with camaraderie, with his jovial red face and a young man's white hair (and thereby hangs a story) he will be remembered as a popular and likeable officer. With Jackie Norris, the C.O., Fearless Fred and Joe Fletcher, all brave and popular men, he led the 25th into many a stunt and victory. I can see him now with twinkling eyes and jolly face astride his horse at the battalion parade; there was nothing of the martinet about him or his appearance. And that was why they called him Pat. A more officious man (a brass hat, for instance) would have been ignored by the men and treated with contempt. And more than one man taking advantage of his position has reason to remember the biting sarcasm and the mordant ridicule that he had asked for and received in good measure. Currie was a simple soldier among simple soldiers. It is a compliment to his friends and comrades as well as to himself that further honours are to be his.

THE HYPHEN.

Many people to-day with commonplace names have the remarkable propensity of adopting the hyphenated name. Mr. Smith or Mr. Brown, as he begins to rise in the social scale, seems to be ashamed of his fine old surname, and so he looks up the genealogy of his or someone else's family, and having selected a fine sounding name with a strong punch in it, tacks it on to his own, and henceforth he is initiated into the growing society of the hyphenated ones. For my part I like the names of Brown and Smith. They are homely and very English. But when transformed into Mountjoy-Smith or Cholmondeley-Brown, they lose their beauty; they sound (and are) snobbish and ridiculous. Perhaps you have read a book called "The Smiths of Surbiton." The hero, a fine old middle-class Englishman, has delighted thousands of admirers in many subsequent short stories since he was first introduced to the reading public many years ago. His rise to prosperity, far from giving him the swelled head of a snob, increased the loveliness of his nature, and I am sure, had he been a living character, he would have scornfully repudiated any suggestion to spoil the name of which he was so proud. Let he who cares to, foolishly add any number of superfluous names to his own; yet his ego is the same and his principle is in no way improved. On the contrary, such an action would probably be so much loss in character and dignity. If it is English, no matter how commonplace, it is a name to be proud of; and one should be thankful that it is not German or Bolshevik.

BLASTING.

The blasting operations which are now in full swing on the hillside at the present time are as nothing compared to the blasting operations of an explosive and choleric old army colonel troubled with the gout.

THE FAR EAST OF ENGLAND.

The sweetest stretch of countryside in the whole of England is found in lovely Norfolk and in the north of Suffolk, its sister county. Narrow lanes bordered with uncut hedges, wind their way to unexpected retreats of beauty. The summer air is laden with the smell of honeysuckle, while hops and convolvulus, climbing to the very top of the hedges and finding no further support, lean over the lane, their tendrils swaying in the breeze. The humble columbine caresses the red robin, whilst over the hedge, in the waving grass, my lady's hair nods coquettishly to the cuckoo flower and the coroll, awaiting death at the hands of the mower. Away towards the North Sea, the lanes lose themselves in the marshes, and avenues of willow trees guard the dykes, where young pikies dart swiftly between water lilies and dragonflies, hover over stately trises. Just here there is

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Charles Francis Adams, the presiding figure in the American yacht "defender" syndicate belongs to a race apart. "The philosopher," it has been written, "who divided the population of Massachusetts into men, women, and Adamses made a strictly scientific distribution. The Adamses were of that minority which, under one name or another, in all countries alike, governs. It governs none the less when it sees fit to allow the democracy to be-lives itself all-powerful than when it takes command as an aristocracy." Certainly the Adams clan has played a great part in American history. Some authorities have ranked John Adams, great grandfather of the Charles Francis of to-day, above Franklin as a diplomat, and Goldwin Smith declared that the bearing of Charles Francis Adams the First was "excellent throughout the difficulties of the Civil War," and that he could "oppose the dignity of an illustrious line to the pride of aristocracy." In the famous sentence "This means war" he threw on Lord John Russell the weight of responsibility unless the filibustering business was stopped. Acting on his own responsibility and relying on the righteousness of his cause, Adams, with the Prince Consort, saved the situation.

POPULAR SKIPPER.

CAPT. HOOKER RETIRING.

In the person of Captain George Hooker, one of the most popular and well-known China Coast skippers leaves for Home, on retirement, by the Blue Funnel steamer Mentor on the 21st instant.

Captain Hooker has been on the China Coast for 25 years and during the whole of that lengthy period has been with the China Navigation Company (Messrs. Butterfield and Swire). It was in 1895 that he came out from Home as chief officer on the s.s. Pakhoi, then a new boat, and in 1901 he was promoted to the command of the s.s. Hupeh. In 1914, he went Home on leave, having up to this time been on the Hongkong-Tientsin run. The following year, he took command of the ex-German steamer Quanta; at Singapore, this vessel having been captured from the enemy during the war and been chartered by the China Navigation Company. After nine months on this vessel, Captain Hooker was transferred to the s.s. Huichow, on the Hongkong-Tientsin run, whilst in 1916 he was given command of the s.s. Liangchow (Hongkong-Bangkok run), which position he has just given up to retire on pension.

Their many friends in the East will wish Captain and Mrs. Hooker many years of happiness in their native county, Cornwall, where they intend settling down.

S. S. HAICHING.

DELAYED BY TYPHOON.

Typhoon weather with a strong north-east wind, which veered to a terrific gale from the south-south-east, was experienced by the Douglas boat Haiching on her last trip from Hongkong. She left Hongkong on the 27th of August and on the voyage to Foochow was considerably delayed by having to anchor at Matsui, for one night, and another night was spent at the Min River. Owing to the strong gale then blowing the Haiching was unable to sail from Foochow until the 6th, four days after the scheduled time. She arrived in the harbour this morning, all well.

out by the Government similar in idea to that of the richshaw fares table. A higher rate of wages being set for this grade than for others, the loss of registration would mean a loss of money for misdeeds and in consequence would make a servant careful. Such a scheme carried out properly by the Police and the Sanitary Board, would be a blessing to Europeans in this Colony, who, without doubt, would co-operate loyally with the authorities in the working of the scheme.

THE MERCURY GARAGE CO.

FOR
GOOD CARS
PROMPT SERVICE
REASONABLE CHARGES.
CAREFUL DRIVERS.
TELEPHONE: 977.

EARL OF CLANCARTY SENT TO GAOL.

"DISSIPATION AND SELF-INDULGENCE."

Lord Clancarty was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the second division at Old Bailey recently.

After an hour's deliberation the jury found his lordship guilty of obtaining credit without disclosing the fact that he was an undischarged bankrupt, but they failed to agree on other charges of obtaining goods and money by false pretences.

The only points of importance which arose out of Lord Clancarty's cross-examination by Sir Richard Muir were in respect to two rings which were pawned, and in payment for which his lordship gave cheques which were not honoured.

Lord Clancarty persisted that when he gave the cheques he had every right and reason to believe the trustees of the Clancarty estate would meet them. The rings were pawned by a Mr. Bulkeley, "a sort of private secretary," who had since died.

Over the transaction of the first ring his lordship declared he did not get a penny, while the price of the second one was covered by a charge on the life reversion of his son, Lord Kilconnell.

"PIG-HEADED AND SELF-WILLED."

Serjeant Sullivan, for the defence, emphasised that the estate trustees had a considerable sum of money to apply for the benefit of Lord Clancarty and his family, after all due allowances had been paid.

Lord Clancarty, he said, might have been a little pig-headed and self-willed, but could it be said it was for his benefit, or that of his wife and children, that the trustees should let him be sent to gaol or allow him to be charged with a criminal offence?

He asked the jury to take the view that, however unreasonable or obstinate or extravagant Lord Clancarty might have been, he was not vicious, criminal, nor dishonest.

"A TYPICAL IRISH WAY."

In his summing-up Mr. Justice Darling referred to Lord Clancarty's considerable property in Ireland, which was mortgaged and embarrassed. He was running through it, and it was perfectly plain to his family that if he were left alone there would be none of it left.

"So they look advantage of legislation this country had passed with regard to Ireland, and which has resulted in raising the value of Irish property to such an extent that Ireland says it will kick the whole Government that has done it clean out of the country."

"That is a typical Irish way of looking at things, and not encouraging to us to give them any more such advantages."

THE JUDGE AND SELF-INDULGENCE.

Addressing the Earl, in passing sentence, the judge said:—

"You are one of those unfortunate men not brought up to do anything for a living. You might, in happier circumstances have been called upon to discharge the sufficiently onerous and responsible duty of a landlord, but in the state of the country in which you live you were deprived of even that occupation. You found yourself, therefore, with nothing to do and with an inclination to dissipation which you fully indulged."

"If a man in real want obtains credit or money and breaks the law, it is possible to make some excuse for him, but you obtained credit simply for self-indulgence. You obtained far more in the way of food and drink than was necessary for your sustenance. You even indulged in

THE DOUBLE SERVICE IN LAWN TENNIS.

REPLY TO SIR OLIVER LODGE'S CRITICISM.

A. E. Crawley writes in the Observer:—It is always interesting to hear the obiter dicta of great men about a game which they may play and understand, but in which they are not great. Thus, Sir Oliver Lodge has written a protest or objection to the double service in lawn tennis. He sees no reason why a player should have two chances with every service of beating the other fellow. But the other fellow has the same privilege.

Sir Oliver opines that the double service may have been, in origin, a concession to the weakness of players in the early stages of the game's history. As a matter of fact, the practice was derived from "real" tennis, in which the double service has existed for hundreds of years; so also the game of rackets has the double service. Thus, Sir Oliver is in error in saying that lawn tennis is the only game which has this peculiarity or concession to weakness.

In all three games the principle behind the double service is this: That the service stroke is very much circumscribed for obvious reasons.

It must be made, in lawn tennis from behind the baseline, in origin, a concession to the weakness of players in the early stages of the game's history. As a matter of fact, the practice was derived from "real" tennis, in which the double service has existed for hundreds of years; so also the game of rackets has the double service. Thus, Sir Oliver is in error in saying that lawn tennis is the only game which has this peculiarity or concession to weakness.

The ball must be set going somehow; and so there have been games of the tennis family, in which a small boy threw the ball into the court for the first stroke, or a catapult did the same. The absolute contrary of the principle that the server has a chance of winning is seen in five, where the server is bound to deliver the ball to the opponent's liking, and the opponent may refuse to take the service until it suits him. Something of this kind seems to be Sir Oliver's aspiration, but it involves not a double but a multiple service.

In effect, the double service has had very much to do with the making of lawn tennis into the athletic and artistic game it is. As one looks back over its history, one sees the development of the overhand service, of the "American" service, of those of McLoughlin, Patterson, and Tilden, and in each case the development was assisted by the double concession.

In each case too, as between guns and armour, the new development produced a development of the return, and nothing else could have done this. Thus, S. H. Smith concentrated his brain and muscle upon hitting the break-services of Davis and Ward, and he did it. Wilding forced himself to take McLoughlin's service as it rose, Mithun's volleys any service. Nothing pleased the audience at Wimbledon the other day so much as Tilden's tremendous deliveries (these are the inspirers of Sir Oliver), except—Major Kingscote's fine returns of the same.

The double service is, altogether, the most valuable asset of the game. entertaining other people at the expense of hotel proprietors. "I am going to take as lenient a view of this case as I can because of your character, which I think is a very weak one as it has come out in the evidence. But I do not think I should be doing my duty if I passed a less sentence."

The judge added that he gave his decision with considerable regret.

WOMEN WORKERS AND RUSSIA.

CALL FOR RECOGNITION OF SOVIET.

At the National Federation of Women Workers' Conference in Sheffield a resolution was proposed declaring it to be the duty of the Government to accord to Russia a full recognition of the Soviet Government and remove all restrictions upon the interchange of trade with that Government.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, chief assistant secretary of the Federation, who has recently returned from Russia, said in that country now people were ordered to become co-operators and Trade Unionists. Trade Unions were practically a State Department. Strikes are illegal in Russia, because they would be against the community and not against the employer. There are no private employers left. (Cheers.) There are, however, strikes. One occurred on a railway, and the superintendent and chief engineer were sent to prison because they did not find out the source of unrest and prevent it. The time they spent in prison was deducted from their holidays. (Laughter.) The class of Russian women who formerly had servants to wait upon them are expected to take their share of work. People are compulsorily bathed if they will not go of their own accord. (Laughter.) There has been a great outcry about the sacrifice of the Bolshevik Government because they closed a mosque containing sacred pictures, which some kissed. The Ministry of Health came to the conclusion that this caused the spread of typhus, and it was stopped. The result was a diminution of typhus cases. We found religious toleration everywhere. There have been a number of scandals started in this country about the practices of Bolsheviks regarding marriage. Those we found to be absolutely without foundation. What happened was that large numbers of people were living together respecting whom there was no record of marriage, because there had only been a religious ceremony. So the authorities added to the form of church marriage the institution of civil marriage. They have entirely abolished any distinction between legitimate and illegitimate children. (Cheers.) One of the tragedies of the revolution has been that persons who had already suffered imprisonment for their revolutionary principles had, in some cases, been shot because they could not agree to the Marxian system of government. They thought that to attempt political and economic revolution simultaneously was to imperil the whole thing. At the same time I want to say most emphatically that, while I do not think there is anything in Russia today which can materially help us, nevertheless I am a Russian I would support the existing Government as the only possible Government. (Cheers.) The genius of the Russian Government is that they are prepared to learn from their mistakes. For two and a half years the Russian people have been in danger of dying for lack of food owing to the iniquitous policy of the Entente, and yet nowhere amongst any of them can you find a single break in their determination to resist at all hazards any intervention from outside. (Cheers.) The people in this country have not the courage to copy the Soviet Government. The position in Russia, was created by capitalism, but they are building up out of chaos a system which, I believe, will make one of the greatest States in the world. (Cheers.)

Miss Adams Glasgow, said Britain was responsible for half the deaths in Russia by the blockade, which was murder of a very serious kind. (Hear, hear.) Mrs. Fawcett, York, said the statements in the British Press about women and religion in Russia were appalling, and she was glad Miss Bondfield had the courage to say they were lies. (Cheers.)

A resolution was carried in favour of better housing.

THE HOUSING QUESTION. Mrs. Mitchell Sheffield, denounced what was being done in Sheffield in that matter, remarking that "the houses are so small that if you put your feet on the front step your head is nearly hanging out at the back door." (Laughter.)

Mrs. Ratcliffe, Acton, said in her district no one could tell whether the dwellings being

erected were houses or dog kennels. (Laughter.) If anyone was unfortunate enough to die in them they had to die downstairs, because a corpse could not be brought downstairs. (Laughter.)

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM IRELAND. A resolution was also adopted demanding that British troops be withdrawn immediately from Ireland, as the men would be of greater service in industry than by creating, through no fault of their own, a spirit of hostility in that country.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS. The Conference voted in favour of a capital levy, nationalisation of mines, railways, canals, and land, reinstatement of policemen dismissed for practising Trades Unionism, old age pensions at sixty, and women's franchise on the same terms as men. It was decided to meet at York next year, and the proceedings concluded.

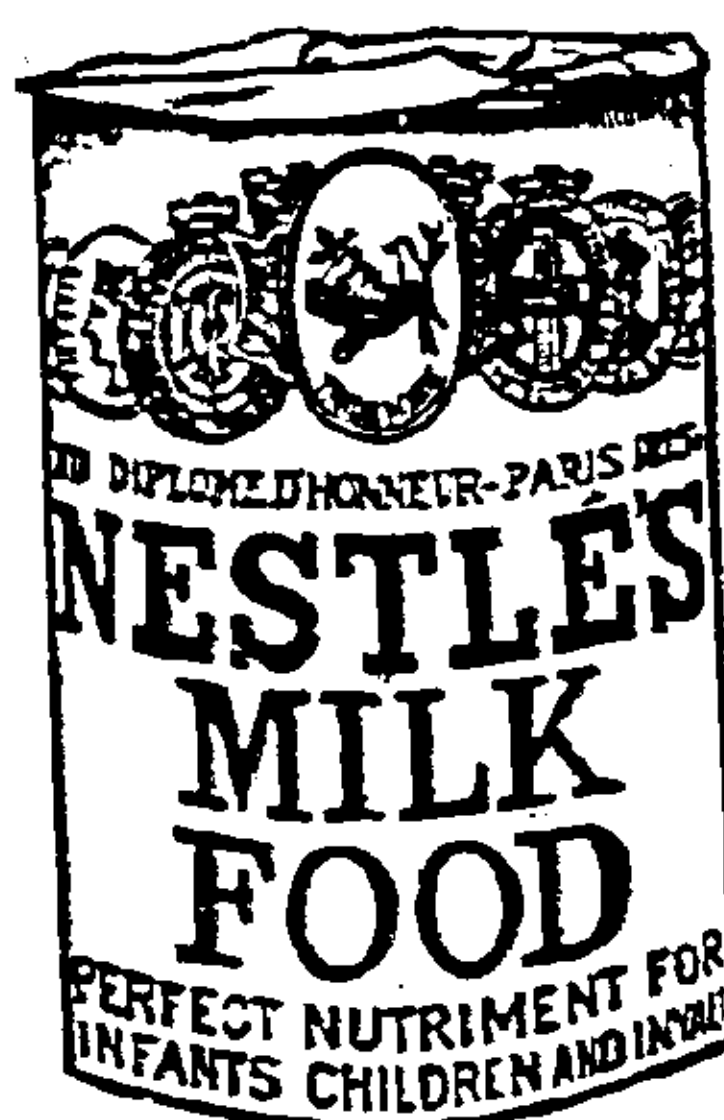
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BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

COMMENT ON EASTERN CHAMBERS.

In the course of an article in *The Times Trade Supplement* on British interests in China, the writer observes that when the British Chambers of Commerce held their conference at Shanghai last November, and formed an association, the comment was made that these bodies were very largely confined to members of merchant houses, and, as a matter of fact, not a single manufacturer or manufacturer's agent was elected to the general committee. It is urged that there is no feeling between the two great business interests, and the explanation is offered that the merchants, being largely in the majority, are quite naturally to be found strongly represented on the committee. Our contemporary suggests that an effort be made to find a *via media*, so that, whatever may have been the case in the past, there may in the future be no shadow of truth in the allegation that British Chambers of Commerce in China are in reality close corporations of merchant interests, and, further, asks the members of the Committee of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce in China whether it is not possible for them to find and co-opt some representative of the manufacturing interest who would be willing to join them in their council chamber, and work with them in promoting the unity of the whole British community in China.

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Empress of Asia...	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Russia...	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Monteagle...	Dec. 31	Jan. 24
Empress of Asia...	Jan. 13	Jan. 31
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Lycaon B. & S.	Sept. 10
Fushimi M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 11
Cyclops B. & S.	Sept. 11
Achilles B. & S.	Sept. 11
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Jaypore P. & O.	Sept. 12
Egmont C. D. N. Co.	Sept. 12
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Brave Coeur S. & D.	Sept. 14
E. of Japan C. P. O. S.	Sept. 14
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Dual S. & D.	Sept. 16
Melville D. R. D. Co.	Sept. 17
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Kanawana P. & O.	Sept. 22
Tanyo M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 22
E. of Asia C. P. O. S.	Sept. 23
West Himrod S. & D.	Sept. 24
Tanda P. & O.	Sept. 24
Khiva P. & O.	Sept. 25
Atlas M. O. S. K.	Sept. 25
Van Waerwyck J. C. J. L.	Sept. 25
Crosskeys A. L.	Sept. 25
Arabia M. O. S. K.	Sept. 27
Korea M. T. K. K.	Sept. 30
Katori M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 30
C of Dunkirk B. L.	E. Sept.
Eladtu P. S. T. Co.	E. Oct.
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Changsha B. & S.	Oct. 1
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Nikko M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 18
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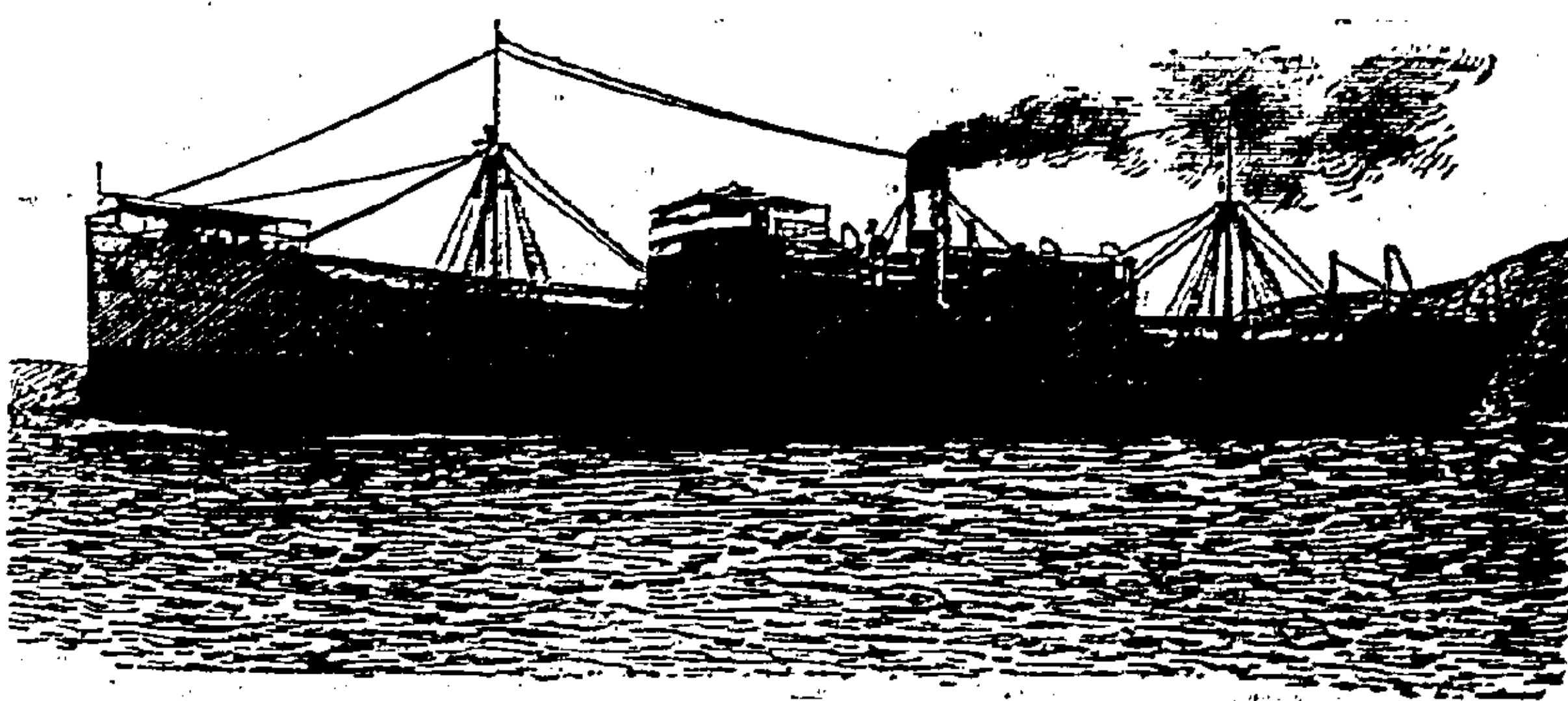
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Tjimanoeck	Java	13th Sept.	18th Sept.	Yokohama.
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For JAVA, S.S. "BORNEO M." sailing on or about 16th Sept.

For JAPAN, S.S. "SAMARANG M." sailing on or about 10th Oct.

For JAPAN, S.S. "SAMARANG M." sailing on or about 3rd Sept.

S.S. "RIJUN M." sailing on or about 14th Sept.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIYUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific, also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for South African Ports, with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	25th Sept.	1st Oct.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sailing
LONDON	"KANASAS"	10th Sept.
LONDON	"SWAZI"	18th Sept.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers.

HONGKONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Due Inwards	About	Sailing	About
S.S. VINITA	Sept. 12	S.S. VINITA	Sept. 15
S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 7	S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 10

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and CANADIAN OVER-SEAS PORTS. No transshipment en route. Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

HEAD OFFICES:

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BRANCH OFFICE:

25-27, SHANGHAI

MANILA, SINGAPORE

HONGKONG OFFICE:

Prince's Building, Chater Road,

Telephone No. 1062.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

General Agent for South China.

COASTAL SHIPPING.**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
MANILA	Taksang	Fri. 10th Sept. at 2 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri. 10th Sept. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Namsang	Sat. 11th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Sun. 12th Sept. at d'light.
KOBE	Chaksang	Mon. 13th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Esang	Tues. 14th Sept. at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Tues. 14th Sept. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoibow	Loksang	Wed. 15th Sept. at 9 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometime calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on 11th Sept. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about 14th Sept. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to:

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Tientsin	10th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	12th Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	12th Sept. at d'light.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Suiya-2	14th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chinhua	14th Sept. at noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	Mulchow	14th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	16th Sept. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong Sept. 9, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailong	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 10th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Hailong	J. S. Thomson	SAT. 11th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Hailong	W. C. Passmore	TUES. 14th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong	via Suez	10th Sept.
"BERMINGHAM CITY"	via Suez	10th Sept.
"CITY OF DUBLIN"	via Suez	1st Oct.
"JAZZ"	via Suez	1st Oct.
"CITY OF BOSTON"	via Suez	1st Oct.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON

REISS & CO.

CANTON.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

The China Navigation Company's steamer NINGPO arrived this morning from Hongkong with 2,300 tons of coal for the Colony. From Bangkok another China Navigation Company's boat, the CHINHUA, brought yesterday 550 tons of lumber and general cargo.—Mooring C 38.

The LYCAON from Yokohama and Moji had 662 tons of through cargo on board.—Mooring A 2.

The P. and O. vessel NANKIN arrived this morning from London with 738 tons of general merchandise for Hongkong and 1,552 tons of general cargo for the North. She brought 198 bags of mails and 11 bags of parcel post.—Mooring Kowloon Wharf.

The French steamer BOURBON arrived here this morning from Saigon and Hilo with 209 tons of sugar for Hongkong.—Mooring C 9.

From Samarang and Manila the SAMARANG MARU consigned here to-day 4,561 tons of sugar.

The s.s. WAKASU MARU from Glasgow brought yesterday 2,300 tons of general cargo for Hongkong and 262 tons for the North. She had 57 first-class passengers on board.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The s.s. A J A X (Blue Funnel Line) left Liverpool on 31st July for Hongkong and is due here on 11th September.

The Dollar Line Company's s.s. HAROLD DOLLAR (New York Line) left New York on July 12th, and is due in Hongkong September 25th.

The Dollar Line Company's s.s. MELVILLE DOLLAR, left Vancouver on August 12th and is due in Hongkong Sept. 15th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 21st Aug. and is expected here on the 23rd September.

The T. K. K. s.s. PERSIA M. arrived at Yokohama on the 29th instant, sailed Sept. 2nd, being due at this port Sept. 10th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMAKURA M. (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez on the 28th August, and is expected here on the 10th October.

The Ben Line s.s. BENALDER from Grangemouth, Leith and London, left Singapore for this port on 4th instant and may be expected to arrive here on or about 10th instant.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Yokohama on 3rd September, left there 4th September, and is due at Vancouver, B.C. on 13th September.

The s.s. LYCAON (Blue Funnel Line) left Shimonsheik 5th inst. for London, Amsterdam and Hamburg via Hongkong. Vessel is due here on 9th inst. and will sail, as above, on 10th idem at noon.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAGA M. (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 6th September and is expected here on the 9th September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Thursday Is. for this port via Manila on the 5th Sept. and is expected here on the 17th September.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN, arrived at Shanghai, on 4th September, left there 7th September, and is due at Hongkong, on 9th Sept. noon.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU. (European Line) left Yokohama for this port via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai on the 6th September and is expected here on the 19th September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAIAN M. (Bombay Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on the 7th Sept. and is expected here on the 14th Sept.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived at Kobe on 8th Sept., leaves there 8th Sept., and is due at Nagasaki on 9th inst.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



LADY DIANA DUFF-COOPER.

Lady Duff-Cooper, who before her marriage was Lady Diana Manners, has accepted the offer to edit the English edition of the French magazine, *Figaro*.



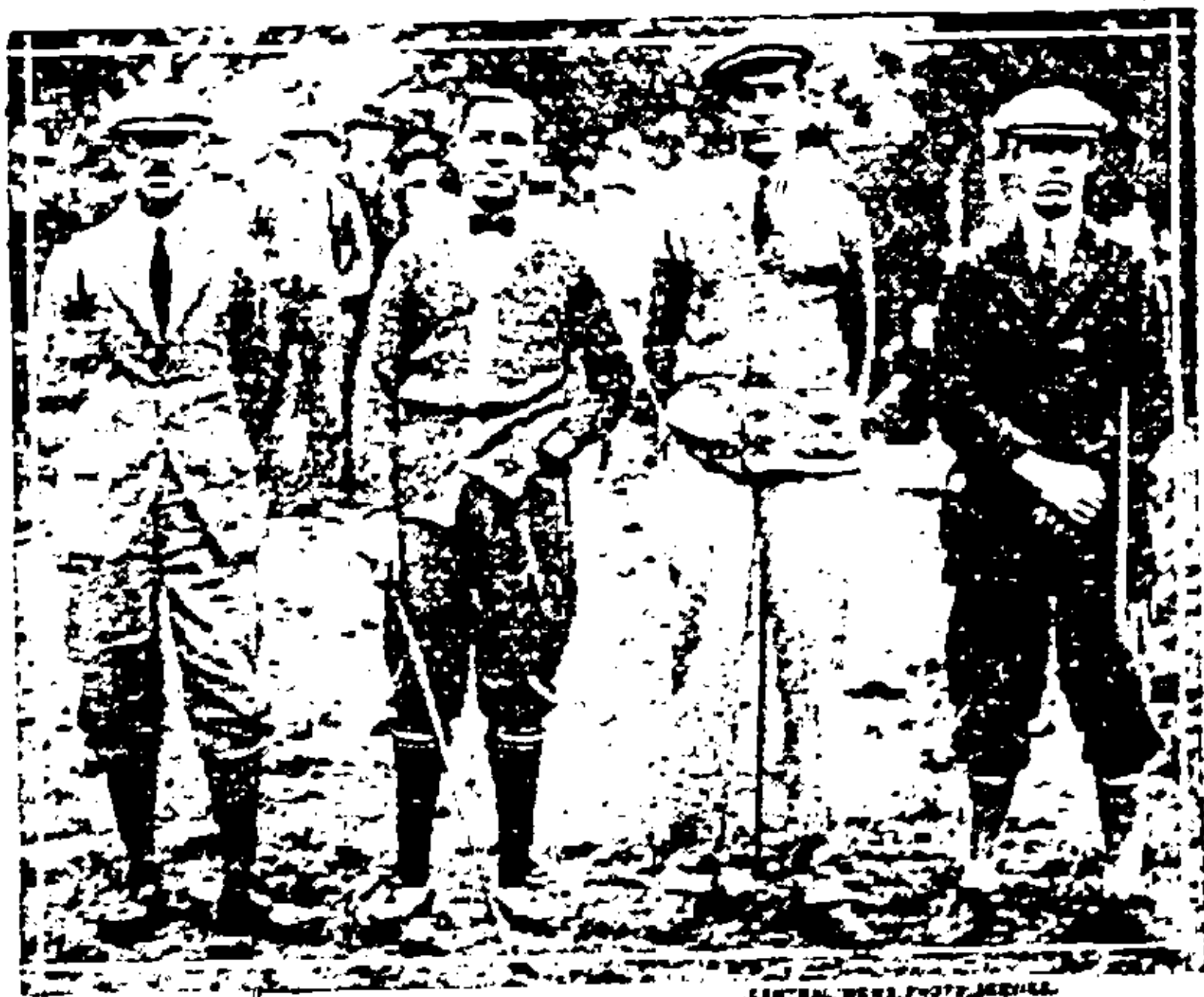
FISHERWOMEN OF BOULOGNE GREET ALLIED LEADERS.

The fisherwomen of Boulogne were dressed in festive costume to greet the Allied leaders on their arrival there for the recent conferences. This photo shows Marshal Foch, M. Millerand and Mr. Lloyd George with some of the welcoming committee.



MARY AND "DOUG."

Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford snapped on leaving Waterloo station.



FOUR FAMOUS GOLFERS.

Four of the most famous golfers in the world: On the left is Abe Mitchell, who has been the sensation of the British links for the last couple of years. Standing beside him is Walter Hagen, ex-champion of America. Jim Barnes, British born, but representing the United States, is next to Hagen. On the right is George Duncan, the present British champion.



PRINCE "CROSSES THE LINE."

This snapshot was taken on H.M.S. Renown when the Prince of Wales was "crossing the line."



ATHLETIC CHAMPION.

Above is Brutus Hamilton, of Missouri University, who recently won both the Pentathlon and Decathlon titles in America.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS.

Helen Is Very Subtle.

BY ALLMAN.



NOTICES.

"COMMANDER"

"Commander" stands supreme in its power to satisfy the most fastidious smokers. It is a mild, pleasing cigarette made in a "Super Size"....

"Commander must be smoked to be appreciated"

Westminster
Tobacco
Co. Ltd.
London



This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	627 1/2
East Asia	n.
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	370
North China	180
Unions	183
Yangtze	23
Far Eastern	20
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	188
H. K. Fire	318
Shipping.	
Douglases	85
H.K. Steamboats	23 1/4
Indos (Pref.)	13
Indos (Def.) L.R.	205
Shells	148
Ferries	24 1/4
Refineries.	
Sugars	221
Malabons	55
Mining.	
Kailans	110
Langkats	n.
Shanghai Loans	153 1/4
Shai Explorations	n.
Raubs	130
Tronohs	27 1/2
Ural Caspians	20
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	85 s. 87
K. Docks	150
Shai Docks	124
N. Engineering	27
H.K. Hotels	n.
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	108
H.K. Hotels	145
H.K. Lands	114
H. Phay's Est.	735
K. Loon Lands	36
L. Reclamations	140
West Points	52
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	1.560
Kong Yik	n.
Lau Kung Mow	n.
Oriental	1.200
Shai Cottons	1.270
Yangtzeppoo	1.32
Miscellaneous.	
Cement	8.20
China Borneo	n.
Do. Light old	n. 7 1/2 n. 5.40
China Provident	n.
Dairy Farms	b. & sa. 21 1/2
Electric H.K.	183 1/4
Electric Macao	30
Hongkong Ropes	23
H.K. Tramways	6.60
Peak Trans. old	6.10
Do. new	60 cts.
Steam Laundries	n.
Steel Foundries	10
Water-boats	13 1/2
Watsons	6.60
Wm. Powell	12.65
Wiseman	35
Bk. East Asia	115
Kowloon Land	n.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11.)

SELLING.

T/T Demand	4 1/2
30 d/s	4 1/4
60 d/s	4 1/4
4 m/s	4 1/4
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	180
T/T Japan	144
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	74 1/4
T/T Batavia	219
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	10.90
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	4 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	4 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	4 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	4 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	76
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	11.50
6 m/s. France	11.70
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	76 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	—
On Yokohama	144
Demand, Manila	163 Nom.
Demand, Singapore	180
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	50 1/2
On Bangkok	4 1/2 Nom.
Sovereign	4 1/2
Gold leaf per Tael	35.40
Bar Silver, ready	—
forward	—
Bank of England rates	7 1/2
New York/London	—

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 cts. pieces	\$1/10 dis.
10	\$1/10 dis.
5	\$3/10 dis.
Canton subcoins	\$11 7/10 dis.



MITSUBISHI SHOU
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO. LTD.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES OF

YAMAGUCHI, OCHI, MUTSU, KISHIMOTO,

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

TEL. No. 1743. **CORONET** TEL. No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

MADGE KENNEDY

IN

"THE DANGER GAME"
PATHE NEWS. "FRESH PAINT."

At 7.15 p.m.

"A DAUGHTER OF THE POOR."

HONGKONG THEATRE

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!

Ben Webster

in

"THE HOUSE OF TEMPERLEY"

HOELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:-

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

HOTEL MANSIONS.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION.

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TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MRS. BLAIR.

THE CARLTON HOTEL

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Surprisingly Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Telephone 812. MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents

Are resident Managers.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by Alfred Jones, at the Press of the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

U.S.A. and Japan—Per PERSIA M., 10th Sept.
Japan—Per TAIAN MARU, 14th Sept.
Manila and Australia—Per NIKO MARU, 17th Sept.
Japan and Shanghai—Per YOKOHAMA MARU, 19th Sept.
Bombay—Per SHIN-I MARU, 19th Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.
Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per KAIPING, 5 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per HANG SANG, 5 p.m.
Shanghai & North China—Per TIENSIN, 3 p.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Moji—Per NANKIN, 11 a.m.
Philippine Is.—Per TAK SANG, 1 p.m.
Sandakan—Per HINSANG, 2 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAICHING, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per YUEN SANG, 2 p.m.
SATURDAY, 11TH SEPT.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 3 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta & Aden—Per NAMSANG, 2 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per ESANG, 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keelung—Per AMAKU-SA M., 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAILONG, 1 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per OHENAN, 5 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Victoria—Per FUSHIMI M., Reg. 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

SUNDAY, 12TH SEPT.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO M., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 13TH SEPT.
Saigon, Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—Per ANDRE LIPON, Reg. 2.45 p.m. Letters 3.50 p.m.

TUESDAY, 14TH SEPT.
Philippine Islands—Per TOBA, 4 p.m.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHINHUA, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 1 p.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per KUEICHOV, 2 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per SUYIANG, 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, 16TH SEPT.
Shanghai and N. China—Per SINKIANG, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 17TH SEPT.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe—Per SADO M., 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, 18TH SEPT.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO MARU, 10 a.m.

MONDAY, 20TH SEPT.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—Per YOKO-HAMA M., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND SEPT.
Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand—Per TAN-GO MARU, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 30TH SEPT.
Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Kobe—Per KITANO M., 10 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

Sept. 8d. 12h. 00m.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased considerably at Weihaiwei, and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere; it is lowest over S. China and the Gulf of Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.35 inch. Total since January 1st, 82.16 inches, against an average of 68.58 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. or variable winds moderate; cloudy; occasional rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan	The same as No. 1.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.	
H.K. Observatory, Sept. 9.	

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	on date.	on date.
Barometer	29.71	29.72 29.70
Temperature	80	80 82
Humidity	87	69 83
Wind Direction	SW.	E. W.
Wind Force	4	2 2
Weather	opq	or 2
Rain	0.63	0.00 0.14
Highest open air		
Temperature on the	8th	85
Lowest open air		
Temperature on the	9th	77
H.K. Observatory, Sept. 9, 1920.		
O. W. JEFFRIES, Director.		

TIDE TABLE.

6th to 12th Sept. 1920.

Time	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 5	2.44	6.6	10.18	2.5
Tues. 7	3.41	6.7	11.43	2.3
Wed. 8	5.2	6.9	9.45	4.3
Thurs. 9	7.15	7.1	11.35	2.3
Fri. 10	7.11	7.3	9.54	3.3
Sat. 11	8.17	7.4	11.51	3.3
Sun. 12	9.17	7.4	11.35	2.3

in morning, & afternoon.



SOLE AGENT,
MUTSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
HONGKONG